

Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. I.: FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1898.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1905.

RULE OF FUTURE

Views of Men Who Will Practically Legislate for Hawaii.

ENTER UPON WORK UNHAMPERED

Program of Commission—Organization—Private Sitings—Chairman Cullom—To Visit Islands.

COMMISSION PROGRAM.

At 9:30 this morning the Hawaiian Commission will meet at the home of Justice Frear, in Punahou. President Dole and Justice Frear will there qualify as members by taking an oath. The oaths of office of Senators Cullom and Morgan and Representative Hitt are already on file at Washington. The residence of Justice Frear is visited because that gentleman is ill. So soon as all members are regularly elected the Commission will proceed to elect a secretary, a stenographer and a sergeant-at-arms. Senator Cullom is chairman. The men for the clerical positions and the sergeant-at-arms have been brought from Washington.

Senator Cullom and Congressman Hitt are at the Hawaiian hotel. Senator Morgan is the guest of S. M. Ballou at Overseas.

So soon as the formalities at the residence of Justice Frear are finished the four other members of the Commission will adjourn to the Hall of the House, the old Throne Room, in the Executive Building and there hold the opening business session. There are no plans for conference further than this.

Next week the Commission will visit Hawaii. They will be on the big island six or seven days. The Commission will later make trips to Maui and Kauai and may also see Molokai.

THE CHAIRMAN.

One has to but catch a glimpse of Senator Cullom to understand why he has the reputation of being one of the most active members of the upper house of the Congress of the United States. He is a middle-aged man of almost youthful presence or manner, is decidedly pleasant, is frank and quick, rather in expression and appears to be always on the alert, to be "up to his work." The Senator spoke freely upon almost all subjects introduced.

Senator Cullom said that the sessions of the Commission would be private excepting when there were hearings. When individuals or delegations wish to present views or open up discussions, either in person, by spokesman or by attorney, the hall will be open to all. The Senator gave the impression on inference that hearings would be granted to all having any reasonable claims.

The work of the Commission will not be of a secret nature, but it is felt the business can be transacted more expeditiously and better in every way by having closed doors. Many views that will be tentative will be expressed and there may be sudden changes at times. The body is a small one, there will be no speaking. The members will simply sit about a table and proceed with their task in more of a conversational than any other manner.

It is likely, according to Senator Cullom, that there will be prepared by the Commission one organic act corresponding to the constitution of a state, describing the territory, the manner, method and limitations of legislation. This organic act will be supplemented by many congressional laws bearing upon customs, land, taxation, the judiciary, etc. It is by no means contemplated that there shall be any radical changes in the system here.

THE CONGRESSMAN.

Mr. Hitt, member of the House of Representatives at Washington, is a man who for years has made a special study of the relations of the United States with other countries and who has always been known to hold and use positive views on foreign policy. He has long been an ardent annexationist and is greatly pleased that the American flag is now floating over the Islands. Mr. Hitt has been a hard worker at Washington as Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs and was regarded by President McKinley as having peculiar qualifications for service on the Hawaiian Commission. The Congressman has been in public life many years, is a typical American of what might be called the legislative class. He has been called a "good mixer" and is one of the most approachable of men. He has almost white hair, but a springy step and a bright eye and of course a strong intellect at its best. He is a close observer, and is credited with being a clear, rapid and impartial reasoner. Mr. Hitt is a man practical in his ideas of legislation and government and will most likely be in favor of recommending for Hawaii such a rule as the conditions, review of the past and estimate of the future suggest as best for all the people and for the interests of the United States.

HAWAII'S OLD FRIEND.

Senator Morgan looks in much better health and is in much better health than when he was here. He was glad to meet his old friends and gave a

cordial welcome to the new ones calling to converse with him or to pay respects to the distinguished American. Mr. Morgan is one of the best known members of the Senate in the mainland as he is the best known here. He is intensely in earnest in all that concerns Hawaii. He said yesterday that his views on the Islands and what should be done for the future were or ought to be familiar to all who have had an interest. He believes there is a place here for a model Government, but would not be in favor of such changes as would unbalance affairs or create confusion or disturbance of business, social, political, educational systems. The Senator made a study of Hawaii when here before and intends to pursue the subject with all the ardor that has marked his handling of issues during his long career as a Senator.

THE PRESIDENT.

The three commissioners from the States met President Dole and his Cabinet at the Executive Building by appointment yesterday afternoon. The compliments of the President and his colleagues had been sent to the Senators and the Representative earlier in the day. The informal conference in the President's room was a pleasant affair. At its conclusion, with results reached as given above, the visitors were shown through the building and when the Treasury was reached Mr. Hitt asked about the liabilities. President Dole, when the three commissioners had gone said, with Ministers Cooper, Damon, King and Smith that it was a privilege to have here such representative members of Congress as President McKinley had selected for the work here. There had been no difficulty at all in arranging for a day ahead and Mr. Dole said that at the session today it was likely there would be outlined a plan for a considerable time. For himself, and he believed he could say the same for Justice Frear, the Hawaiian members would agree at once to arrangements that would best suit the visitors. President Dole has

said that he believed the best for the future here would be to make such changes as were necessary to be made in a way that would not be sudden or disconcerting. There are in the effect of this Government many advanced and admirable features that have been developed slowly. It is supposed that upon President Dole will fall the burden of supplying the material for the land legislation, as he is quite familiar with that subject.

The sole purpose of the commission at present is to gather data upon which to base recommendations to Congress for such legislation as will bring the Republic of Hawaii within the American political system. The Commission is unhampered by instructions. It has a free hand and the men seem to be of the caliber to attend to the grave matter entrusted to them.

Kuu Hae Aloha.

Hundreds of natives are wearing a hat band with the Hawaiian flag in the center and the words Kuu Hae Aloha ("I love my flag") on either side of it. The idea comes from the Aloha Aina and was prompted by foreign agitators against annexation and everything American. It is understood that the Woman's Patriotic League, which handles the bands, is coining money out of the scheme. The women get fifty cents apiece for them.

American Postage.

Postmaster General Oat, upon request from Washington, has inaugurated here American postal rates for soldiers and sailors. This means two cents instead of five for the ordinary letters of the boys in blue and the blue jackets and marines. The frank or penalty letters of such citizens of the United States are as entitled to use the same, will pass hereafter through the post office here the same as in the States.

APPOINTMENTS TO BE MADE HERE.

Minor Positions Will be Filled Same as Before.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

The terms of office of about all the District Judges in the Islands expire on the first of next month. This brings to the administration at once the question of appointments under the new political condition. These district judges will continue in their positions.

At the Cabinet meeting yesterday forenoon it was decided, after much discussion, to make minor appointments here the same as before the flag change. An inquiry on the subject will go forward to Washington today. The interpretation of the Cabinet here on the proclamation so far as it appears to apply is that President McKinley does not propose to handle the minor offices here but only, in accordance with the proclamation, to fill such vacancies as he may himself create.

There are three vacancies at present in the Park Commission. Paul Isenberg resigned when he became a member of the Legislature. The terms of Frank Hustace and E. S. Cunha have expired.

A member of the ministry here said yesterday that in the matter of appointments it was believed that President McKinley intended that the chiefs of departments should continue to select their officials the same as under the old flag. Otherwise there would be much business confusion, including often waits of many months.

Illness in Japan.

From the beginning of 1898 up to the 26th of July, the cases of dysentery throughout the Japanese Empire numbered 9,379 with 1,595 deaths. Two cases of cholera appeared in Tokyo, July 10.

ARIZONA AND SCANDIA.

Will Be Along in a Few Days With Troops for Merritt.

When the Mariposa left San Francisco it was expected that the Arizona would sail in two days time with 1,600 more men for Manila. This was in response to an order received from the War Department to dispatch at once all troops available. The Scandia was slated to sail on Aug. 18.

On the Arizona will probably be recruits for various organizations now in the field, regulars of the Eighteenth and Twenty-third United States Infantry and a large number of the hospital corps, who will take with them extensive supplies for an establishment in Manila. The Red Cross Society will send besides quantities of delicacies and luxuries for the sick.

The Scandia will bring the Seventh California with recruits and others to make up her complement. It is said the Government will buy no more ships. The Sydney and Australia are due in San Francisco on August 15th and 17th, and the City of Peking on the 23rd. They will be loaded with troops and stores, and, needing no fitting, will be in port only a few days before they start again to Manila.

Stenographer Marx.

B. L. Marx, who has for over three years been the efficient secretary of the Executive Council, will retire from the position this week. Mr. Marx goes to the law office of F. M. Hatch. In his position with the Cabinet Mr. Marx has been a hard worker and has always been courteous and obliging to those with whom he came in contact. He will be missed about the Foreign Office and President's room. Mr. Marx was in the '95 "affair" here and afterwards made a trip to the States with Minister Cooper. Before going to the office of Mr. Hatch the stenographer will have a vacation on Kauai.

IT IS HARD WORK

Ostrom Boys Tell of Klondike Travel and Hardship.

THEY DO DRAFT HORSE DUTY

Report to the Kohala Company. Boats Made—One Named Hawaii. Young Men in Good Health.

Tagish House, May 10th, 1898.

Mr. Lindsay, Secretary Kohala Klondike Company.

Dear Friend:—I intended writing you from Victoria before leaving, but owing to the hurry of our departure, it was forgotten. In Skaguay, too, we were in such haste to get away that I neglected it again. Since leaving Skaguay of course the confusion of camp life on the trail is ample excuse for my neglect. However, I will now try to make amends for not writing before by writing a long letter now.

We left Victoria on the 9th of March, on the Danube, which is supposed to be one of the best steamers running out of Victoria on this route. There were about 200 passengers aboard and they were all crowded together like hogs. There were about four times as many cabin passengers as there was table accommodation for, so each meal there was a grand rush and scramble for places, equaling any foot ball game ever played. The food, too, was poor and yet the company charge \$50 a ticket. We were a little over five days coming up and except for the accommodations enjoyed the trip very much, as the weather was mild, sea smooth, and scenery very fine.

We did not stay but two days in Skaguay, leaving as soon as we could pass our papers through the custom house. There was no snow in Skaguay nor for about twelve miles on the trail above, so we decided that it would be best to hire our goods packed to the summit, as we had to pay a conveyance \$6 per day to go with us, and packers could make the trip in one day.

We left Skaguay on the 17th of March with our outfits packed on mules, and arrived at the summit at 2 o'clock the same day. There was no wood at the summit nor for eight miles beyond, so we returned about two miles on the back trail and camped for the night. The next day we pushed on eight miles this side of the summit, where we made our first cache.

Well I shall not attempt to describe in detail the incidents of our trip thus far, as it would fill a book, but merely state that it has not been entirely one of pleasure. We have worked like horses with only two days off, when we were kept in by a blizzard.

We have dragged loads that would stagger a horse, moving on one occasion 1,120 pounds a distance of twelve miles, after having walked that distance with an empty sled. At another time we carried 1,000 pounds a distance of ten miles and walked back. We are now camped three miles above the river, which flows out of Tagish lake. We have floated our boats and expect to pull up stakes in the morning and start down the lake and river.

We built our boats eight miles above this point and dragged them down over the ice to this point, where we caulked and pitched them. One of our boats is seventeen feet long and three feet beam, the other is twenty-five feet long with seven feet beam.

We might as well have left Skaguay in January, as the trail was better than when we came over it and the hardship would not have been any greater. At that time of the year one would fear nothing except the cold, while later the weather is more changeable, a blizzard one day and sunshine another, making it much more trying than steady cold. Then, too, there are snow slides at this time of the year. I suppose you have heard of the Dyea disaster before now. The last accounts we have received were that ninety-seven bodies had been taken out already and there is no knowing how many more there are under the snow yet. We are now out of reach of all disasters of such nature and have nothing to fear but the rapids. Our boat is strong and although she may not be so yachtlike as some, she is very seaworthy and we have every confidence in our ability to handle her. We will pour a cup of coffee over her bow and name her the Hawaii, and though her christening may not be accompanied with all the usual fetes, we hope she will bear us safely down the river to the fortune that awaits us on the Klondike.

So far we have spent a little more than half of our grub stake, but we have a good long year's supply and plenty to buy another when that is gone.

Well as it is nearly bed time, although the sun has just gone down, I will say good night. Give my regards to the boys. I will write again on Dawson. We expect to go straight through and will be there before you receive this letter. Yours truly,

GEORGE T. OSTROM.

No Privateer.

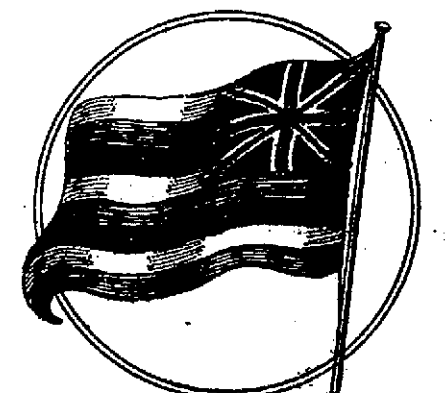
VANCOUVER, B. C., July 29.—Her Majesty's torpedo boat destroyer Sparrow Hawk returned today after a fruitless cruise in the North Pacific for an alleged privateer.

FLAG OF HAWAII

Ensign That Has Long Floated Over These Islands.

FROM TIME OF KAMEHAMEHA I

Mystery Concerning Design—Mentions of First Use—The Art Suggestion of a Russian.



(Thrum's Annual, 1880.)

We exceedingly regret to report an unsuccessful search for the history of the present flag of these islands, the time of its adoption and the parties interested in its formation; but after diligent inquiries and research through volumes of voyages, histories, periodicals and manuscript journals during the past three years, we have to acknowledge the main fact lost in oblivion, while reference thereto in various voyages and histories are confusing and contradictory.

There is a general idea and better among many of our old residents that the present Hawaiian flag was made by the late Capt. Alex. Adams before his voyage to China in the brig Kaahumanu, in 1817 and was by him first flown not only in the Chinese waters, but on the coast of California. Others again have the impression that a flag was brought from China by him; but we can gather no information corroborative as to who was authorized in Chinese waters to design a flag for this, even small kingdom, though the description given, viz: A St. George and St. Andrew's cross in the corner filled with blue, with a field consisting of red and white stripes, shows almost virtually the East India flag. Referring to Capt. Adams' journal, we find the following mention only, that touches upon the points in question: "April 1816 the King of these islands, having a strong passion to purchase the brig (formerly of London) and expressing the same, Capt. Ebbetts and myself were accordingly deputed to treat with him, but he would not purchase her without I would enter his service as her commander. I reluctantly acquiesced, the brig being given up to him at Kealekua, and called by him Kaahumanu. I was accordingly honored on taking command with the flag of his Majesty and a salute of eleven guns."

This certainly refutes the general belief that the flag was made by Capt. Adams, as his own narrative shows a flag to have been here before him; but whether the present one or some other, we cannot gather, for it is evident that there has been more than one. In another portion of his journal is an allusion to a flag—also without description—that has no doubt given rise to the idea of his making the flag; where, at Waimea, Kauai, at which port he had touched from Honolulu, he says, "I saw a flag, which he notes: "March 12, 1817. . . . Gave the King our ensign to hoist in lieu of the Russian, who said it was on account of his having no other flag."

It is to be borne in mind that the allusion here is to the King of Kauai, and not Kamehameha, as Kauai was under its own King till 1825, and his possession of a Russian flag while the principal town was occupied by a Russian colony, was not strange. Finding these theories of Capt. Adams, authority excluded by his own writing, search was made in other directions, with the following result: Vancouver in his last visit, 1792, when he assured Kamehameha of English friendship and protection, gave him an English flag, which we find by Archibald Campbell, in his "voyage round the world, 1806-1812," arriving at these islands December 1808, that the English colors were used, for he says: "The King's residence, built close upon the shore and surrounded by a palisade upon the land side, was distinguished by the British colors." Jarves states (p. 146), describing the period of about 1816, speaks of the flag as somewhat similar to the present, viz: "English union with seven alternating red and white stripes." This, however, is not corroborated by Lord Byron in his voyage of the Blonde in 1825, in which he describes the flag as follows: "On all days of ceremony the Sandwich flag is hoisted on the fort; it has seven white and red stripes, with the Union Jack in the corner." (pp. 121.)

This is almost the East India flag before described, and confuses the searcher after truth as to when the several changes took place. If Jarves is correct in the flag description, and he certainly was in a position to know, unless he wrote, it is a grave error in the recollection of the voyage of the Blonde to give so different one nine years later. The present flag has eight stripes, representing the eight islands of the group—white, red, and blue, with Union Jack in the corner. Capt. Hunt, who was here in the first link in 1845, is said to have changed the relative position of the colors of the stripes by placing the white on top instead of at the bottom, though there is a possibility of this being the time of setting the eighth stripe. Jarves and Byron mentioning only seven. Capt. Hunt is also accredited with designing the present standard now in use.

(Thrum's Annual, 1886.)

The Annual for 1886 contained an article on the Hawaiian flag, which, though acknowledged unsatisfactory from its incompleteness, was as full and reliable as the time and means at our disposal allowed.

By the courtesy of G. D. Gilman, Esq. of Boston, and the kind researches of Hon. J. Mott-Smith, Hawaiian Commissioner at Washington, both former residents of these islands, the following extracts from the Polynesian of May 21, 1848, is received and is valuable as fixing the time and authorization of the latest change which, in the Annual of 1886, defined the period as 1845 and accredited it

alteration to Capt. Hunt, of H. B. M.'s S. Basilisk.

"At the opening of the Legislative Council, May 25, 1845, the new national banner, was unfurled, differing little, however, from the former. It is 'Oto, parted vertically, first fourth and seventh argent; second, fifth and eighth gules; third and sixth azure, for the eight islands under one sovereign, indicated by crosses. Sirs, Mr. St. Andrew and St. Patrick quarterly, per saltire counter charged, argent and gules."

The regulations concerning the flag as in use at this time, were compiled by Maj. Geo. C. Potter, of President Dole's staff. The law was passed quite recently.

The Advertiser has been able to get quite definite account of the change by Kamehameha from the British to the Hawaiian flag. The departure was suggested by a Russian and this was during the war of 1812 between the United States and Great Britain. The Russian pointed out to the Monarch that display of the British flag here would indicate sympathy or alliance with that nation in the war then being waged. Kamehameha saw the force of this at once and hastened to make a change.

FAIR AND FIRM.

An Anecdote of Kamehameha I, the Warrior King. (Thrum's Annual.)

The following story, illustrative of manners and customs of the olden times, narrated to us a short time since, is interesting, as showing remarkable traits in the character of Kamehameha I, the warrior King, and which, we believe, has never before been in print.

In the early days of foreign intercourse with these islands, it was the custom that all trading with the vessels should be done first with the King, then the Chiefs, according to their rank and station, and after them the Commoners.

At the time of Captain Barber's visit to Honolulu, in the brig Arthur this custom prevailed, and in accordance therewith, a short time after his arrival, he was visited by Kamehameha, where a number of foreigners were testing and landing the good qualities of the Captain's rum, which he had for trade. On the King being seated, he early negotiated for and concluded a purchase, the same to be delivered him the following day, but before leaving, desired to have a couple of bottles of the rum, which was readily handed him, presuming it to be for the night's use in a carousal. Early the next day the King came aboard, accompanied by his retinue, with his various containers, and seated himself in a chair on deck, to superintend the transfer of his purchase. After watching the operation closely for a short time, and perceiving a difference of color from what was shown him, he dispatched an attendant for one of the bottles obtained the day previous, on receipt of which he suspended the measuring operation, called for a glass, and received some of the rum from the open cask, then into another glass he poured some from the bottle. These he placed side by side, held them up to the light, smelt of them, tasted them, then coolly said: "Barber! here no all the same," eyeing him closely all the while. Barber saw he was detected in his attempt to palm off what he had weakened, but endeavored to pacify the King by assuring him it was some mistake, and he would have a cask of the better kind brought up. This, however, was all to no purpose, for the King ordered all his containers to be emptied back, and his people to their canoes, and thus left the vessel, telling the chiefs they might trade if they desired, he had got all he wanted. But, strange to say, no trading was done with the brig Arthur by the Hawaiians.

On the loss of the brig Arthur, in October, 1796, on the southwest point of Oahu, which now bears his name, Captain Barber was seriously troubled at the thieving propensities of the natives, taking not only what drifted ashore, but appropriated to their own use whatever they fancied from the stores-stock of trade, or portions of the vessel itself. In his trouble he came up to Honolulu to seek assistance from John Young, and together they concluded to set out for Kailua, Hawaii, whither Kamehameha had gone. Taking a boat, they set sail from Honolulu, reaching Kailua at early morn, after a somewhat tedious passage, to find that the King was in the woods directing his canoe builders. Off they started to lay their complaint, and came up to the royal party about noon, just as the King was dividing rum around among the workmen—as was said to be his custom—passing some to Young on learning their errand. Barber feeling exhausted from his sea and shore trip, desired Young to ask the King if he might not have a drink, as he felt, indeed, thirsty, and could not understand why he had been so slighted. Young replied that it would not do for him (Young) to do so, he (Barber) would have to ask himself. So, mustering courage, he asked the King if he might not have a glass to refresh him, after so long a travel in the hot sun. Kamehameha looked at him sternly, and said: "O, Barber, you no like rum; you like water." Barber felt the rebuke of his former action keenly.

The King, however, passed him the bottle. After the noon meal, and the King had learned the particulars of the loss of the Arthur, and the object of his visit, he coolly told Barber to go back. The Captain wished Young to entreat the King and know his meaning, remarking: "Are we to get no rum for our pains; all this trip for nothing?" But Young said there was no help for it, there was nothing left for them to do but to obey. They returned, therefore, to Kailua, and found the boat had been already provisioned for the return trip, and on showing off a native, bearing a small white bundle, sprang on the stern sheets, where he sat, neither speaking to any one nor sleeping the whole trip. On the boat reaching Honolulu, he was the first to leap ashore, and was last sighted. The next afternoon Barber's things were all being brought in and packed side by side at Pakaka. Robinson's wharf—seven to pieces of rope, boots and nails. The silent voyager had been one of the King's spittoon-bearers. Sent with a royal command to deliver up all belonging to the wreck of the brig Arthur.

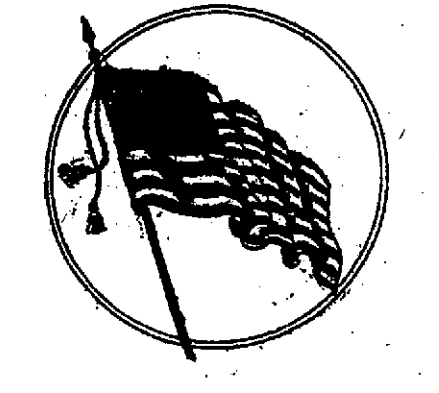
Kamehameha, in all his intercourse and dealings with foreigners, showed that he was ever their friend.

ABOUT OLD GLORY

Flag That is Being Carried Now to Many New Lands.

HISTORY OF NATIONAL BANNER

Recently Compiled Account—Claim of Paul Jones—Flag Has Age—An Inspiring Emblem.



BY FREDERIC VAN RENSSELAER DEY.

"The star spangled banner, oh, long may it wave O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!"

The mysterious influence of patriotism has its fountain head in the flag of our country. It gleams upon us from the stars; it is fastened to our existence by the immovable, unchangeable stripes. Its brilliant red teaches us to remember the heroes who brought it into existence to symbolize the birth of freedom. Its cerulean blue is emblematic of truth, of honor, of principle, and of that kind of glory which is everlasting. Its spotless white typifies the purity of purpose which actuated our forefathers who conceived it. "Its stars are the coronet of freedom; its stripes, the scourges of oppression. Wherever it appears, it is the symbol of power and the shield of safety; who clings to it, not all the tyrants on the earth can tear from its protection. There is no influence more august, there can be no holier thrill than that which the flag of our country inspires in every patriot's breast."

An American poet has aptly termed our banner the "Scarlet Veiled." It seems like a channel through which the heart throbs of a mighty nation impel the life giving, liberty loving fluid of its people. It generates the atmosphere of freedom that we breathe; it creates the higher impulses which we absorb; it speaks to the highest and to the most lowly in the same even tone of power, of steadfastness, of unalterable and unqualified promise.

Tradition asserts that the prophets of old were no more directly inspired than was our own Washington in his selection. Picture those grand men, our national creators, as they were gathered together in that grim old Philadelphia chamber, to consult and agree upon the adoption of a national emblem, as they had been directed to do by the Continental Congress. There were as many designs as there were men at that solemn convocation, and yet to Washington, upon whom all eyes rested, all hearts depended, every thought concentrated, there was not among them one which conveyed his heart's exalted hopes for the future of his country.

He alone submitted no design. He had imagined many, but was satisfied with none; and at last, perplexed, he rose in his place, so to state. Just then the sunlight streamed through the diamond paneled window of the gable, high above their heads, and fell upon the table before them. The prismatic gleams begat colors and resolved themselves into stripes before his eyes. The framework of the window separated the bars of light in their descent, so that when they met again upon the table they became stripes of red and white. Washington raised his eyes, and through the window saw the blue dome of heaven beyond, where so many stars were shining, and he understood the meaning of the gleaming light and watched the glimmering stars. Instantly he saw the flag of freedom.

History has not recorded the words in which he gave the fruits of his inspiration to the august assembly, but with one voice his suggestions were adopted, and on the 14th of June, 1777, Congress resolved that the flag of the United States be thirteen stripes, of alternate red and white; that the Union be thirteen stars, while in a blue field, presenting a new constellation. "Thirteen stars proved to be America's lucky number, but it is only fair to add that there is another account of the source from which the pattern of the Stars and Stripes was drawn—an account that is less picturesque, but perhaps more historical. It is pointed out that Washington's coat of arms consisted of stars and stripes, and that either he or, more probably, some other member of the committee, had no actual evidence as to the individual originator of the design—adopted these heraldic emblems as no less appropriate to the banner of the army he commanded.

Be this as it may, historians agree that, some time during the first days of that eventful June, Washington, accompanied by other members of the committee, called upon Mrs. Elizabeth Ross at 233 Arch Street, Philadelphia, and from a rough draft which he had made she prepared the first flag. Washington's design contained stars of six points, but Mrs. Ross thought that five points would make them more symmetrical. She completed the flag in twenty-four hours, and it was received with enthusiasm wherever displayed. "Betty" Ross was manufacturer of flags for the government for many years, and was succeeded by her daughter.

color! They had to cut up linen shirts for the white stripes, and to patch together pieces of scarlet cloth for the red, while a blue field came from a captured British officer, served for the canton. The flag's first important battle was that of Brandywine, where it suffered a defeat that was speedily and amply redeemed by a new triumph at the capture of Burgoyne's army at Saratoga. Today, when New York is expressing her outburst of patriotic feeling by arraying a hundred thousand flags, we can afford to recall the curious fact that it was the last American city to greet the stars and stripes, more than six years after its adoption as our national banner. King George's colors dominated the metropolis from a few days after the disastrous battle of Long Island till the end of the war. On the day agreed upon for the evacuation of the city—November 25, 1783—when the American troops reached the Battery at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, they found a British flag hoisted there upon a tall pole, with the bayonets fixed to it. The departing garrison, the last of whom had just embarked, evidently wished to see their colors flying as long as they were in sight of land; but a young American soldier, Van Arsdale, by name, climbed the pole, tore down the offending ensign, and set the Stars and Stripes aloft, in full view of the retreating squadron.

It is a matter of history that Kamehameha III negotiated and signed a treaty of annexation with the United States. If death had not interfered, it is likely that Hawaii would have been an American territory years before the Civil War. Destiny ordered otherwise. Perhaps it has been better for Hawaii, for during all these years the country has been growing into a fitter condition to unite with the great Republic. In those days Hawaiians did not understand the full meaning of constitutional rights. Today the native is far better fitted for democratic government than in 1854. But there were a few then who believed that to be taken under the protecting wing of the great United States would benefit Hawaii in many ways, and among those was S. N. Castle, who was trusted.

"Old Glory" is among the oldest of flags, although we are one of the youngest of nations. The present flag of Spain was adopted in 1785; the tricolor of France in 1794; the Union Jack of Great Britain, in 1801; the banner of Portugal, in 1830; Italy, in 1848; and the German Empire, in 1871. It is claimed for the Stars and Stripes—and no flag except the French or the British can possibly dispute the claim—that it has been in more battles, and has waved over more victories on land and sea than any banner in the world, and there is not a European standard for which so many men have fought and died. Somewhere a million lives have been laid down, that the Stars and Stripes might continue to wave over the land of the free.

Until two years ago all the American flags used in the army and navy of the United States were manufactured at the Brooklyn navy yard, but they are now also made at Mare Island, San Francisco, at these government factories the work has been reduced to an exact science. The bunting is carefully weighed, the colors tested with chemicals, the stars and stripes measured to the inch and a hair, and every stitch counted with minute exactness. The floor of the measuring room is a geometrical problem which might puzzle a professor of mathematics, and the making of the flag is a process of polished brass, hard wood, and arithmetic. The "hoist" of the standard flag must, to the fraction of a millimeter, be precise, and the American flag must be made to the exact dimensions of the flag workers have made a special display of their skill—the President's flag. It has never yet appeared upon a battlefield, nor floated above a man-of-war, but the day when it does come, it will be the flag of the future, making the grand tour of our territory, may take it with him to Cuba, to Porto Rico, or to the Philippines.

BUILDER AND STRENGTHENER.

That is the Term an Ottawa Lady Applies to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Among many in Ottawa (Canada) and the vicinity who have been benefited one way or another by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills the Journal has learned of the case of Mrs. Gilchrist, wife of Mr. T. V. Gilchrist, of Hintonburg. Mr. Gilchrist keeps a grocery at the corner of Fourth Ave. and Cedar street, and is well known to a great many people in Ottawa as well as to the villagers of this suburb of the Capital. Mrs. Gilchrist states that while in a "run down" condition during the spring of 1897, she was greatly strengthened and built up by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Speaking of the matter to a Journal reporter, she stated that while able to go about at the time she was far from well; her blood was poor, she was subject to headaches, and felt tired after the slightest exertion. She had read at different times of cures effected by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and decided to try them. She was benefited by the first box and continued their use until she had taken five boxes, when she considered herself quite recovered. Mrs. Gilchrist says that she always strongly recommends Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a builder and strengthener, when any of her friends are weak or ailing.

These pills cure not by purging the system as do ordinary medicines, but by enriching the blood and strengthening the nerves. They cure rheumatism, sciatica, locomotor ataxia, paralysis, heart troubles, erysipelas and all forms of weakness. Ladies will find them an unrivaled medicine for all ailments peculiar to the sex, restoring health and vigor. There is no other medicine "just as good." See that the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, is on every package you buy.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

Soldiers and Oath.

Of the five men of Company E, N. G. H., who did not take the oath at the appointed time on Friday, three had made arrangements to leave the regular service and two desired to join Company F. All took the oath later to the United States.

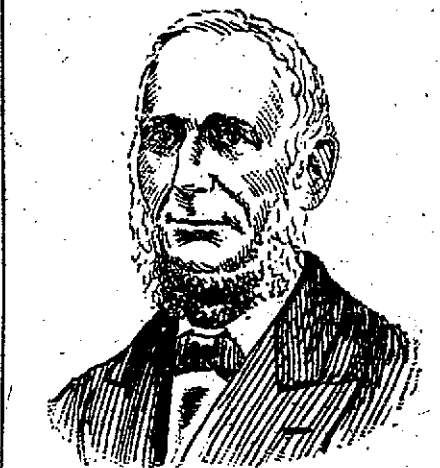
IS ON A BIRTHDAY

Flag Raising on Anniversary of a Pioneer Annexationist.

S. N. CASTLE AN EARLY ADVOCATE

In Days of Kamehameha III and IV. At Home and Abroad—Once Was Sharply Rebuked.

It is a matter of history that Kamehameha III negotiated and signed a treaty of annexation with the United States. If death had not interfered, it is likely that Hawaii would have been an American territory years before the Civil War. Destiny ordered otherwise. Perhaps it has been better for Hawaii, for during all these years the country has been growing into a fitter condition to unite with the great Republic. In those days Hawaiians did not understand the full meaning of constitutional rights. Today the native is far better fitted for democratic government than in 1854. But there were a few then who believed that to be taken under the protecting wing of the great United States would benefit Hawaii in many ways, and among those was S. N. Castle, who was trusted.



S. N. CASTLE.

Friday, August 12th, 1898, was the birthday of the late S. N. Castle, whose memory will be honored so long as there remains in Hawaii a vestige of sign of civilization and society. He prayed and worked and wished for flag day, and it is a pleasing coincidence that the Stars and Stripes float as the ensign of the country on the day Mr. Castle would have been 90 years of age. He may be called one of the original annexationists and at the time of his death was the man here oldest in years, as an advocate, for the good of all, of the union of Hawaii with the States of North America.

ed by the King and chiefs: He freely and openly declared his opinion, and placed the matter before the King in every light, in order that he might weigh the consequences and know what it meant to surrender his position as an independent sovereign. There were many who opposed it, and among them the young chiefs who were in the line of succession. But in 1853 Prince Liholiho admitted that the day must come when Hawaii's best interests would demand absorption by the United States, and it was only a question of time when it would come. Naturally, on the death of Kamehameha III there was a change and Liholiho desired to be King and not a pensioner of America. The treaty was recalled and Hawaii continued independent. But that Mr. Castle still retained the confidence of the chiefs, was shown by frequent conferences with him, and on the accession of Prince Lot, as Kamehameha V, he became a member of the Privy Council, a position occupied by him till increasing age induced him to resign during Kalakaua's reign.

All of this time, however, he continued an earnest annexationist, and frequently expressed his views, although recognizing that it might not be opportune at any time during the reign of Kamehameha V. That his views were always frankly expressed, without dissimulation, probably accounts for the continued confidence of the Kings and chiefs. When Kamehameha V died in 1872, not having named a successor, and Mrs. Bishop refusing to take the throne, Mr. Castle again felt that the time had arrived, when annexation to the United States should be the national policy, and so expressed himself.

In 1873, while in New York City for a few weeks, at the request of Mr. Field, the editor of the New York Evangelist, he wrote an article on Hawaii, and again presented the subject of annexation, showing that it was necessary, not only for commercial prosperity and the well being of the Hawaiians, but that possession of Hawaii was most important to America. When the paper was received in Honolulu it aroused much comment and ill feeling on the part of the Hawaiian party, which was evolving the idea of "Hawaii for the Hawaiians." Some of the papers spoke very bitterly of the Castle family, and in the Legislative session of 1874, which followed shortly, it was proposed to banish them all, but the proposition got shelved in some way.

Till death, in 1894, Mr. Castle continued an earnest and consistent annexationist, and hoped to see its accomplishment, but his eyes closed before it arrived. He joined the Annexation Club, was an earnest supporter of the present Government and did what his failing strength permitted to advance the cause which grew dearer as years whitened his hairs. But through all the years he remained a firm friend of the Hawaiians, which was shown in various ways.

A MAN OF ABILITY.

Commodore Melville, Engineer in Chief of Navy.

A Washington special dispatch to the New York Tribune pays tribute to the value of the work on the Naval Board done by Commodore Melville. The dispatch states that it would be impossible to forget that the achievements of the naval heroes of the present war were made feasible by the triumphs of engineering exemplified in American ships through the progressive character, wide experience and high professional ability of Commodore Melville, for nearly twelve years the Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy. During that period his importance in the Navy Department and his fearless actions ashore have been comparable only with those of the chief engineers at the throttle-valve in the engineering rooms of the great ships afloat, furnishing the energy for their operation and driving every mechanism upon which the activity of their effective power depends. Famous for the daring spirit and dauntless courage which marked his gallantry in the Arctic on more than one occasion, with a remarkable record of zeal, bravery and endurance throughout his active service afloat from the outbreak of the Civil War until a few years ago, Commodore Melville's greatest triumphs have been in the peaceful engineering of the great ships afloat, furnishing the energy for their operation and driving every mechanism upon which the activity of their effective power depends. Famous for the daring spirit and dauntless courage which marked his gallantry in the Arctic on more than one occasion, with a remarkable record of zeal, bravery and endurance throughout his active service afloat from the outbreak of the Civil War until a few years ago, Commodore Melville's greatest triumphs have been in the peaceful engineering of the great ships afloat, furnishing the energy for their operation and driving every mechanism upon which the activity of their effective power depends.

For years he has been the foremost exponent the world over of high speed in fighting ships, and this solution of the problems of enormous power with the greatest economy have had the approval of foreign navies is shown in the avidity with which the novel features of American naval engineering have been closely imitated. The splendid triple-screw engines of his creation have furnished the type of engine which European navies have sought upon to the exclusion of all others in battle-ships now under construction, its obvious advantages requiring no argument among the armed powers keenly competing for the supremacy of Europe.

Today Commodore Melville is fighting the battle of faster ships practically single-handed among the bureau chiefs of the Navy Department, although supported by nearly every fighting man in the service; the latter, however, are so busy just now in the Caribbean and at Manila that their counsel is not easily available. Melville has demonstrated the advantage of every knot gained in action, and the force of his proposition to make the new battle-ships two knot faster than their predecessors stands out strongly in the light of the permanent occupation of the Philippines and Hawaii. This difference of speed would enable a gain of more than fifteen hours from San Francisco to Hawaii and of more than two days from San Francisco to Manila, a difference which in time of war might prove invaluable.

Snub Not at All.

Don't snub a boy because he wears shabby clothes, says Great Thoughts. When Edison, the inventor of the telephone, first entered Boston he wore a pair of yellow linen breeches in the depth of winter.

Don't snub a boy because his home is plain and unpretending. Abraham Lincoln's early home was a log cabin. Don't snub a boy because of the ignorance of his parents. Shakespeare, the world's poet, was the son of a man who was unable to write his own name.

Don't snub a boy because he chooses a humble trade. The author of "Pilgrim's Progress" was a tinker.

Don't snub a boy because of his physical disability. Milton was blind. Don't snub a boy because of his dullness in lessons. Hogarth, the celebrated painter and engraver, was a stupid boy at his books.

Don't snub any one; not alone because some day they may outstrip you in the race of life, but because it is neither kind, nor right, nor Christian. —W. C. T. U.

HE WAS COLONEL THEN.

The Literary Digest is authority for the following: Soon after Andy Burt was made colonel of the Twenty-first colored regiment he informed his men, then at Chickamauga, that they must play ball an hour every day in order to get hardened up. "And while we are playing," said he, "remember that I'm not Colonel Burt, but simply Andy Burt." During the first game the colonel lined out what was a sure home run. "Run, Andy, run, you tallow-faced, knock-kneed son of a gun," yelled a greasy black soldier at the coaching line. The colonel stopped at first base, got another player to take his place, put on his uniform, and announced: "I am Colonel Burt until further orders."

This is the second time in the history of the United States that an army has been landed on foreign soil. The first was at Vera Cruz, Mex., in 1847.

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXIII. NO. 66.

HONOLULU, H. I. FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1898.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1995.

RULE OF FUTURE

Views of Men Who Will Practically Legislate for Hawaii.

ENTER UPON WORK UNHAMPERED

Program of Commission—Organization—Private Sitings—Chairman Cullom—To Visit Islands.

COMMISSION PROGRAM.

At 9:30 this morning the Hawaiian Commission will meet at the home of Justice Frear, in Punahou. President Dole and Justice Frear will there qualify as members by taking an oath. The oaths of office of Senators Cullom and Morgan and Representative Hitt are already on file at Washington. The residence of Justice Frear is visited because that gentleman is ill. So soon as all members are regularly listed the Commission will proceed to elect a secretary, a stenographer and a sergeant-at-arms. Senator Cullom is chairman. The men for the clerical positions and the sergeant-at-arms have been brought from Washington.

Senator Cullom and Congressman Hitt are at the Hawaiian hotel. Senator Morgan is the guest of S. M. Ballou at Overseas.

So soon as the formalities at the residence of Justice Frear are finished the four other members of the Commission will adjourn to the Hall of the House, the old Throne Room, in the Executive Building and there hold the opening business session. There are no plans for conference further than this.

Next week the Commission will visit Hawaii. They will be on the big island and six or seven days. The Commission will later make trips to Maui and Kauai and may also see Molokai.

THE CHAIRMAN.

One has to but catch a glimpse of Senator Cullom to understand why he has the reputation of being one of the most active members of the upper house of the Congress of the United States. He is a middle-aged man of almost youthful presence or manner, is decidedly pleasant, is frank and quick, rather in expression and appears to be always on the alert, to be "up to his work." The Senator spoke freely upon almost all subjects introduced.

Senator Cullom said that the sessions of the Commission would be private excepting when there were hearings. When individuals or delegations wish to present views or open up discussions, either in person, by spokesman or by attorney, the hall will be open to all. The Senator gave the impression on inference that hearings would be granted to all having any reasonable claims.

The work of the Commission will not be of a secret nature, but it is felt the business can be transacted more expeditiously and better in every way by having closed doors. Many views that will be tentative will be expressed and there may be sudden changes at times. The body is a small one, there will be no speechmaking. The members will simply sit about a table and proceed with their task in more of a conversational than any other manner.

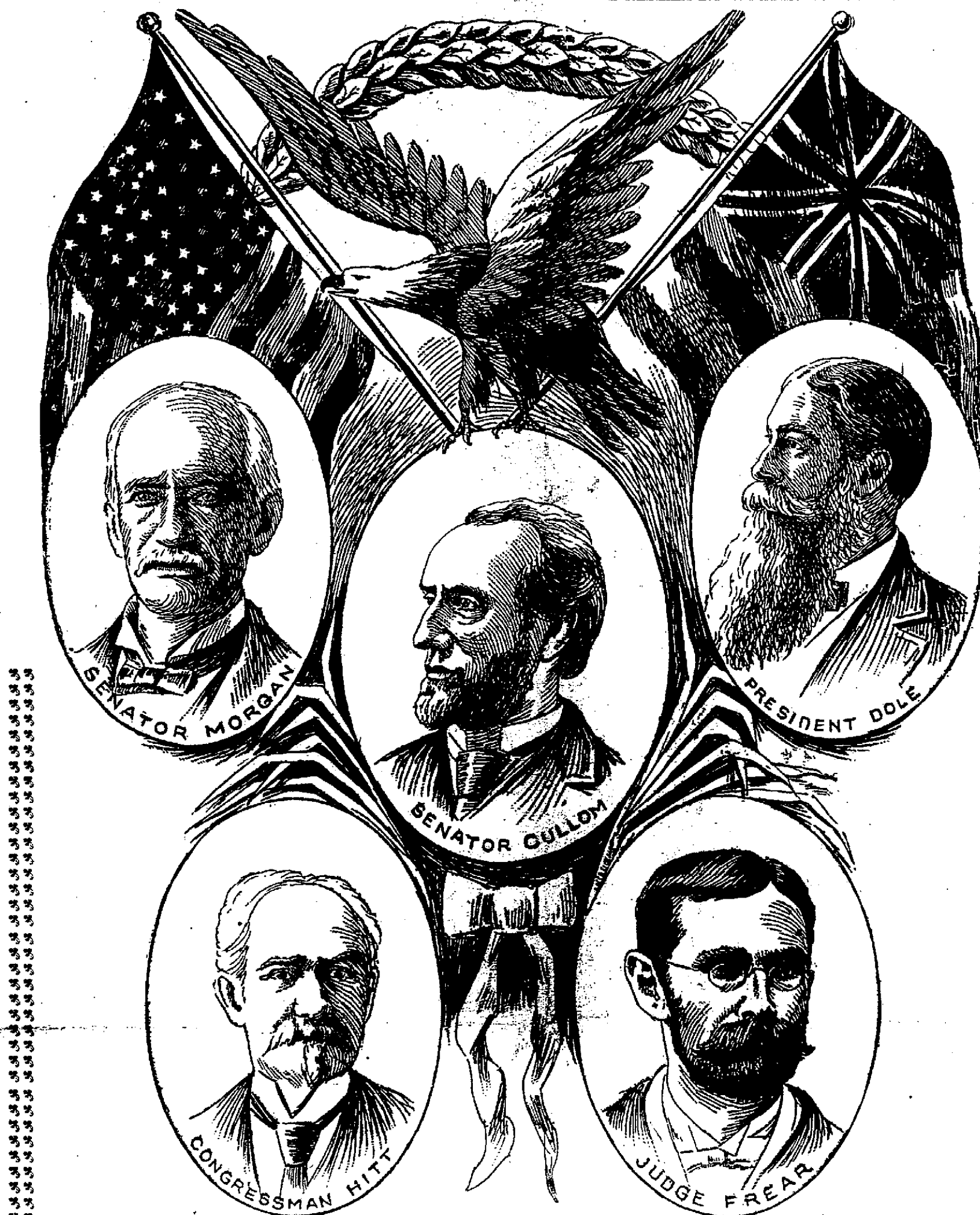
It is likely, according to Senator Cullom, that there will be prepared by the Commission one organic act corresponding to the constitution of a state, describing the territory, the manner, method and limitations of legislation. This organic act will be supplemented by many congressional laws, bearing upon customs, land, taxation, the judiciary, etc. It is by no means contemplated that there shall be any radical changes in the system here.

THE CONGRESSMAN.

Mr. Hitt, member of the House of Representatives at Washington, is a man who for years has made a special study of the relations of the United States with other countries and who has always been known to hold and use positive views on foreign policy. He has long been an ardent annexationist and is greatly pleased that the American flag is now floating over the islands. Mr. Hitt has been a hard worker at Washington as chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs and was regarded by President McKinley as having peculiar qualifications for service on the Hawaiian Commission. The Congressman has been in public life many years, is a typical American of what might be called the legislative class. He has been called a "good mixer" and is one of the most approachable of men. He has almost white hair, but a spry step and a bright eye and of course a strong intellect at its best. He is a close observer, and is credited with being a clear, rapid and impartial reasoner. Mr. Hitt is a man practical in his ideas of legislation and government and will most likely be in favor of recommending for Hawaii such a rule as the conditions, review of the past and estimate of the future suggest as best for all the people and for the interests of the United States.

HAWAII'S OLD FRIEND.

Senator Morgan looks in much better health and is in much better health than when here before. He was glad to meet his old friends and gave a



THE FIVE COMMISSIONERS.

These are the faces of the men selected by President McKinley to prepare for submission to Congress at Washington the drafts of acts for the organization and government of Hawaii as an element of the American Union.

cordial welcome to the new ones calling to converse with him or to pay respects to the distinguished American. Mr. Morgan is one of the best known members of the Senate in the mainland as he is the best known here. He is intensely in earnest in all that concerns Hawaii. He said yesterday that his views on the islands and what should be done for the future were or ought to be familiar to all who have had an interest. He believes there is a place here for a model Government, but would not be in favor of such changes as would unbalance affairs or create confusion or disturbance of business, social, political, educational systems. The Senator made a study of Hawaii when here before and intends to pursue the subject with all the ardor that has marked his handling of issues during his long career as a Senator.

THE PRESIDENT.

The three commissioners from the States met President Dole and his Cabinet at the Executive Building by appointment yesterday afternoon. The compliments of the President and his colleagues had been sent to the Senators and the Representative earlier in the day. The informal conference in the President's room was a pleasant affair. At its conclusion, with results reached as given above, the visitors were shown through the building and when the Treasury was reached Mr. Hitt asked about the liabilities. President Dole, when the three commissioners had gone said, with Ministers Cooper, Damon, King and Smith that it was a privilege to have here such representative members of Congress as President McKinley had selected for the work here. There had been no difficulty at all in arranging for a day ahead and Mr. Dole said that at the session today it was likely there would be outlined a plan for a considerable time. For himself, and he believed he could say the same for Justice Frear, the Hawaiian members would agree at once to arrangements that would best suit the visitors. President Dole has

said that he believed the best for the future here would be to make such changes as were necessary to be made in a way that would not be sudden or disconcerting. There are in the conduct of this Government many advanced and admirable features that have been developed slowly. It is supposed that upon President Dole will fall the burden of supplying the material for the land legislation, as he is quite familiar with that subject.

The sole purpose of the commission at present is to gather data upon which to base recommendations to Congress for such legislation as will bring the Republic of Hawaii within the American political system. The Commission is unhampered by instructions. It has a free hand and the men seem to be of the caliber to attend to the grave matter entrusted to them.

Kuu Hae Aloha.

Hundreds of natives are wearing a hat band with the Hawaiian flag in the center and the words Kuu Hae Aloha ("I love my flag") on either side of it. The idea comes from the Aloha Aina and was prompted by foreign agitators against annexation and everything American. It is understood that the Woman's Patriotic League, which handles the bands, is coining money out of the scheme. The women get fifty cents apiece for them.

American Postage.

Postmaster General Out, upon request from Washington, has inaugurated here American postal rates for soldiers and sailors. This means two cents instead of five for the ordinary letters of the boys in blue and the blue jackets and marines. The frank of penalty letters of such citizens of the United States as are entitled to use the same, will pass hereafter through the post office here the same as in the States.

APPOINTMENTS TO BE MADE HERE.

Minor Positions Will be Filled Same as Before.

(From Tuesday's Daily.) The terms of office of about all the District Judges in the islands expire on the first of next month. This brings to the administration at once the question of appointments under the new political condition. These district judges will continue in their positions.

At the Cabinet meeting yesterday forenoon it was decided, after much discussion, to make minor appointments here the same as before the flag change. An inquiry on the subject will go forward to Washington today. The interpretation of the Cabinet here on the proclamation so far as it appears to apply is that President McKinley does not propose to handle the minor offices here but only, in accordance with the proclamation, to fill such vacancies as he may himself create. There are three vacancies at present in the Park Commission. Paul Isenberg resigned when he became a member of the Legislature. The terms of Frank Hustace and E. S. Cunha have expired.

A member of the ministry here said yesterday that in the matter of appointments it was believed that President McKinley intended that the chiefs of departments should continue to select their officials the same as under the old flag. Otherwise there would be much business confusion, including often waits of many months.

Illness in Japan.

From the beginning of 1888 up to the 26th of July, the cases of dysentery throughout the Japanese Empire numbered 9,879 with 1,585 deaths. Two cases of cholera appeared in Tokyo, July 10.

ARIZONA AND SCANDIA.

Will Be Along in a Few Days With Troops for Merritt.

When the Mariposa left San Francisco it was expected that the Arizona would sail in two days time with 1,600 more men for Manila. This was in response to an order received from the War Department to dispatch at once all troops available. The Scandia was slated to sail on Aug. 18.

On the Arizona will probably be recruits for various organizations now in the field, regulars of the Eighteenth and Twenty-third United States Infantry and a large number of the hospital corps, who will take with them extensive supplies for an establishment in Manila. The Red Cross Society will send besides quantities of delicacies and luxuries for the sick.

The Scandia will bring the Seventh California with recruits and others to make up her complement. It is said the Government will buy no more ships. The Sydney and Australia are due in San Francisco on August 15th and 17th, and the City of Peking on the 23rd. They will be loaded with troops and stores, and needing no fitting, will be in port only a few days before they start again to Manila.

Stenographer Marx.

B. L. Marx, who has for over three years been the efficient secretary of the Executive Council, will retire from the position this week. Mr. Marx goes to the law office of F. M. Hatch. In his position with the Cabinet Mr. Marx has been a hard worker and has always been courteous and obliging to those with whom he came in contact. He will be missed about the Foreign Office and President's room. Mr. Marx was in the '95 "affair" here and afterwards made a trip to the States with Minister Cooper. Before going to the office of Mr. Hatch the stenographer will have a vacation on Kauai.

IT IS HARD WORK

Ostrom Boys Tell of Klondike Travel and Hardship.

THEY DO DRAFT HORSE DUTY

Report to the Kohala Company. Boats Made-One Named Hawaii. Young Men in Good Health.

Tagish House, May 10th, 1898. Mr. Lindsay, Secretary Kohala Klondike Company.

Dear Friend:—I intended writing you from Victoria before leaving, but owing to the hurry of our departure, it was forgotten. In Skaguay, too, we were in such haste to get away that I neglected it again. Since leaving Skaguay of course the confusion of camp life on the trail is ample excuse for my neglect. However, I will now try to make amends for not writing before by writing a long letter now.

We left Victoria on the 9th of March, on the Danube, which is supposed to be one of the best steamers running out of Victoria on this route. There were about 200 passengers aboard and they were all crowded together like hogs. There were about four times as many cabin passengers as there was table accommodation for, so each meal there was a grand rush and scramble for places, equaling any foot ball game ever played. The food, too, was poor and yet the company charge \$50 a ticket. We were a little over five days coming up and except for the accommodations enjoyed the trip very much, as the weather was mild, sea smooth, and scenery very fine.

We did not stay but two days in Skaguay, leaving as soon as we could pass our papers through the custom house. There was no snow in Skaguay nor for about twelve miles on the trail above, so we decided that it would be best to hire our goods packed to the summit, as we had to pay a convey \$6 per day to go with us, and packers could make the trip in one day.

We left Skaguay on the 17th of March with our outfits packed on mules, and arrived at the summit at 2 o'clock the same day. There was no wood at the summit nor for eight miles beyond, so we returned about two miles on the back trail and camped for the night. The next day we pushed on eight miles this side of the summit, where we made our first cache.

Well I shall not attempt to describe in detail the incidents of our trip thus far, as it would fill a book, but merely state that it has not been entirely one of pleasure. We have worked like horses with only two days off, when we were kept in by a blizzard.

We have dragged loads that would stagger a horse, moving on one occasion 1,120 pounds a distance of twelve miles, after having walked that distance with an empty sled. At another time we carried 1,600 pounds a distance of ten miles and walked back. We are now camped three miles above the river, which flows out of Tagish lake. We have completed our boats and expect to pull up stakes in the morning and start down the lake and river.

We built our boats eight miles above this point and dragged them down over the ice to this point, where we caulked and pitched them. One of our boats is seventeen feet long and three feet beam, the other is twenty-five feet long with seven feet beam.

We might as well have left Skaguay in January, as the trail was better than when we came over it and the hardship would not have been any greater. At that time of the year one would fear nothing except the cold, while later the weather is more changeable, a blizzard one day and sunshine another, making it much more trying than steady cold. Then, too, there are snow slides at this time of the year. I suppose you have heard of the Dyea disaster before now. The last accounts we have received were that ninety-seven bodies had been taken out already and there is no knowing how many more there are under the snow yet. We are now out of reach of all disasters of such nature and have nothing to fear but the rapids. Our boat is strong and although she may not be so yachtlike as some, she is very seaworthy and we have every confidence in our ability to handle her. We will pour a cup of coffee over her bow and name her the Hawaii, and though her christening may not be accompanied with all the usual fetes, we hope she will bear us safely down the river to the fortune that awaits us on the Klondike.

So far we have spent a little more than half of our grub stake, but we have a good long year's supply and plenty to buy another when that is gone.

Well as it is nearly bed time, although the sun has just gone down, I will say good night. Give my regards to the boys. I will write again from Dawson. We expect to go straight through and will be there before you receive this letter. Yours truly,

GEORGE T. OSTROM.

No Privateer.

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 28.—Her Majesty's torpedo boat destroyer Sparrow Hawk returned today after a fruitless cruise in the North Pacific for an alleged privateer.

A PROTOCOL READY

High Officials Believe That Peace Is Now Assured.

SUBJECT TO APPROVAL OF TERMS

Word From Madrid Awaited—Armistice to Ensnare—Hard and Fast Conditions Made.

NEW YORK, August 10.—A special to the World from Washington says: The Department of State has been formally notified that M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, has received authority to sign the protocol on behalf of the Spanish Government. In diplomatic circles the statement is made that the French Ambassador received his authority tonight and will tomorrow formally attach his signature to the instrument.

This document was drawn up today, and when it is signed hostilities will cease.

Secretary Day stated today that a protocol had been agreed upon embodying the proposed terms for the treaty of peace and that the protocol would be executed.

In substance the protocol provides for the withdrawal of the Spanish forces from Cuba, cession of Porto Rico to the United States, cession to the United States of an island in the Ladrones of the city, bay and harbor of Manila, to be held pending the negotiation of the treaty of peace. These are the American terms without qualifications. All suggestions contained in the Spanish note as to the Cuban debt and other matters are utterly ignored in the protocol.

Every high official of the Government, from the President down, regards peace as assured. Cambon has provisionally agreed to the terms of the protocol in behalf of Spain, and has cabled to Madrid for authority to attach his signature to the document as Spain's representative. It is regarded as certain in Administration circles that this consent will be given immediately, and that the formal signing of the protocol will occur shortly.

PEACE COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, August 10.—So far as can be gathered, but one name has been positively determined upon for members of the Peace Commission, namely, that of Secretary Day who will head the Commission. Beyond that point there is no certainty, although some prominent names have been brought forward. Woodford, late Minister to Spain, has been so mentioned. One of the names that finds universal approval among persons versed in diplomacy is that of Eustis, ex-Ambassador to France, whose staunch Americanism, combined with diplomatic knowledge and legal ability, are urged as fitting him especially for appointment as Peace Commissioner.

STRIPPING FOR ACTION

NEW YORK, August 9.—A copy-righted dispatch to the World dated Manila, August 4th, via Hongkong, August 9th, says:

The United States monitor Monterey arrived here today. Manila will fall as soon as the monitor Monadnock comes here. She is expected by next Thursday.

Admiral Dewey's ships are stripping for action. Owing to the high wind and heavy seas the troops of the third expedition have not yet landed. Two lighters were capsized in the attempt and three natives were drowned. Immediately after the arrival of the expedition General Merritt organized all his forces for an attack on Manila. The troops were formed into one division under command of General Anderson.

HAD A LITTLE SCRAP

COAMO (Porto Rico) August 10 (via Ponce).—Troop C of New York pursued the party of fleeing Spanish engineers after the capture of Coamo yesterday a distance of four miles along the road to Abonito. The Americans were checked at the Cayon river, where the Spaniards had blown up the bridge and were sheltered from a Spanish battery on the crest of the Azonite mountain. The dismounted cavalry returned the fire, receiving no damage and holding the positions. A battalion of the Third Wisconsin Volunteers went to their support.

TACOMA COMING

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 6.—The ship Tacoma sailed today for Manila, with horses and mules for Gen. Merritt's army. She is expected to reach Honolulu about August 20.

EVE OF BATTLE

PONCE (via St. Thomas), August 8.—General Miles is slowly but surely closing in on San Juan. His army, in five sections, is now advanced ground every day. The General has the Spaniards in no doubt. Several thousand Spanish troops are still at Abonito, and were expected to make a last flight for San Juan. They will be captured. General Miles will be ready to take San Juan.

SPANIARDS SENT HOME

WASHINGTON, August 5.—Information was received by Adjutant-General Corbin from Colonel Humphrey, in charge of the transportation arrange-

ments at Santiago, that the Spanish hospital ship Alicante sailed from there today with 800 of the Spanish prisoners for Spain. The Alicante carries a majority of the sick and wounded of General Toral's army. Others follow at once.

WILL PAROLE PRISONERS.

NEW YORK, August 8.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: The United States has magnanimously offered to parole the 1,300 Spanish naval prisoners taken at the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet whenever Spain is ready to repatriate them, with the exception of the officers who are enjoying American hospitality within the limits of Annapolis.

SICK IN CUBA.

WASHINGTON, August 10.—The War Department tonight made public the following from General Shafter:

"SANTIAGO DE CUBA, August 10.—Adjutant-General of the Army, Washington: Sanitary report for August 9th: Total number of sick, 2,830; total number of fever cases, 2,043; total number of new cases, 233; total number of fever cases returned to duty, 327.

SAMPSON A LIGHTWEIGHT.

NEW YORK, August 10.—Captain Philip of the battle-ship Texas yesterday visited the family of Admiral Sampson at Glenridge, N. J., and told Mrs. Sampson that the Admiral was in the best of health, but the tropical heat had reduced his weight from 170 to 130 pounds.

CURZON APPOINTED.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The Foreign Office this evening formally announced the appointment of George N. Curzon, until now the Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, as Viceroy of India, in succession to the Earl of Elgin.

PEACE SIGN

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The naval officers have made up their minds that peace is at hand and are planning for a reduction of the naval establishment to a peace basis. The first step to be taken will be the retirement of the monitors from active service.

FORMAL SURRENDER.

NEW YORK, August 9.—The Sun's advices from Guantanamo say: The city was formally surrendered to the Americans today. Brigadier-General Ewers took possession as Military Governor and the Spaniards evacuated the blockhouses.

E. J. PHELPS.

BENNINGTON, Vt., Aug. 10.—E. J. Phelps, the former Minister to England and professor of law at Yale University, is seriously ill at North Bennington. The trouble is in the region of the heart and physicians are in constant attendance.

THE POPE ILL.

ROME, August 10.—Owing to the sudden fall in the temperature the Pope has contracted an internal chill. On the advice of his physician, Dr. Lapponi, who recommended rest, his holiness has suspended all audiences.

CAPT. BARKER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Capt. Albert S. Barker has been detached from the command of the cruiser Newark and ordered to take charge of the battle ship Oregon, filling the vacancy made by the invaliding of Capt. Clark.

WASTE OF MONEY

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The Spanish Government has asked Messrs. Firth & Son of Sheffield to supply it with 220 thirteen-inch shells.

TORAL'S REWARD

NEW YORK, August 9.—A Sun cable from Madrid says: Preliminary steps have been taken to court-martial General Toral, who surrendered to Shafter.

IN SOUTH AMERICA

PANAMA (Columbia) August 9.—Advices from Guatemala state that Government troops won in encounters at Quetzaltenango and Olos at a loss of eighty killed to 120 of the enemy.

A Cannon for Hilo.

As Hilo is without harbor defenses and was compelled to rig up anvils to fire an annexation salute, the Government has decided to send a cannon to the town. For this purpose the acting adjutant general, Maj. Geo. C. Potter, has issued an order directing that one of the Austrian mountain pieces be sent by the first boat to the capital of the Island of Hawaii. There are four of these small guns and one or all can easily be spared. The large battery of eight heavy Austrian field pieces remains undisturbed. Recently at Hilo a national salute planned was a failure on account of something going wrong with the machinery of the anvil chorus.

About one month ago my child, which is fifteen months old, had an attack of diarrhoea accompanied by vomiting. I gave it such remedies as are usually given in such cases but no nothing gave relief. We sent for a physician and it was under his care for a week. At the time the child had been sick for about ten days and was having about twenty-five operations of the bowels every twelve hours, and we were confined, and unless it soon obtained relief it would not live. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was recommended. I decided to try it. I soon noticed a change for the better. It was continued until a complete cure was brought about and it is now perfectly healthy.—C. L. ROGGS, Stimpson, Gilmer Co., Va. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co. Ltd., Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

MIDNIGHT BATTLE

Spaniards Attack American Troops in Trenches.

Stars and Stripes Victorious—Heavy Spanish Loss—Nine Americans.

NEW YORK, August 9.—A copy-righted cablegram from Manila bay, August 4th, via Hongkong, August 9th, to the Evening World, gives the following particulars of the fighting near Malate on the night of July 31st:

General Greene's force numbering 4,000 men, had been advancing and intrenching. The arrival of the third expedition filled the Spaniards with rage, and they stood to give battle before Camp Dewey could be re-enforced. The trenches extended from the beach, 300 yards to the left flank of the insurgents.

Sunday was the insurgent feast day, and their left flank withdrew, leaving the American right flank exposed. Companies A and E of the Tenth Pennsylvania and the Utah battery were ordered to re-enforce the right flank. In the midst of a raging typhoon, with a tremendous downpour of rain, the enemy's force, estimated at 3,000 men, attempted to surprise the camp. Our pickets were driven in and the trenches assaulted.

The brave Pennsylvania men never flinched, but stood their ground under a withering fire. The Utah Battery, the First California Regiment with two companies of the Third Artillery, who fight with rifles, were sent up to re-enforce the Pennsylvanians. The enemy were on top of the trenches when these re-enforcements arrived, and never was the discipline of the regulars better demonstrated than by the work of the Third Artillery under Captain O'Hara. Nothing could be seen but flashes of Mauser rifles. Men ran right up to the attacking Spaniards and mowed them down with regular volleys.

The Utah battery, under Captain Young, covered itself with glory. The men pulled their guns through mud axle deep. Two guns were sent around on the flank and poured in a destructive enfilading fire. The enemy was repulsed and retreated in disorder. Our infantry had exhausted its ammunition and did not follow the enemy.

Not an inch of ground was lost, but the scenes in the trenches was one never to be forgotten. During flashes of lightning, the dead and wounded could be seen lying in blood-red water, but neither the elements of heaven nor the destructive power of man could wring a cry of protest from the wounded. They encouraged their comrades to fight and handed over their cartridge belts.

During the night the Spanish scouts were seen carrying off the dead and wounded of the enemy. The American dead were buried next day in the convent of Maracaban.

On the night of August 1st, the fighting was renewed, but the enemy had been taught a lesson and heavy artillery. The Utah battery replied and the artillery duel lasted an hour. One man was killed. He was Fred Springstead of the First Colorado, and two men were wounded.

On the night of August 2d the artillery duel was renewed. Two men were badly wounded and are this morning reported dead, which brings the total dead to thirteen, with ten in the hospital mortally hurt.

The list of dead and wounded as reported by General Merritt is as follows:

Tenth Pennsylvania—John Brady, Walter Brown.

United States Infantry—William E. Brinton, Jacob Hull, Jesse Noss, William Stillwagon.

First California—Maurice Just.

Third Artillery—Eli Dawson.

First Colorado—Fred Springstead.

Seriously wounded: Tenth Pennsylvania—Sergeant Alva Walter, Privates Lee Snyder, Victor Holmes, C. S. Carter, Arthur Johnson.

First California—Captain R. Richter, Private J. C. Edwards.

Third Artillery—Privates Charles Winfield and J. A. McElroth.

Thirty-eight were slightly wounded. Secretary Alger regards the Malate fight as the beginning of the general attack on the Philippine capital.

GEORGE EBERS IS DEAD.

Famous of His Works on Egyptology and His Novels.

MUNICH (Bavaria) August 8.—A dispatch from the Villa Ebers, near this place, announces the death of George Ebers, the Egyptologist and novelist.

George Ebers was born in Berlin in 1837. He devoted nearly all his life to ancient history especially the records of Egyptian civilization. His works made him famous among archaeologists and in 1870 he was installed as professor of Egyptology at the University of Leipzig where he remained ninety years. It was while carrying on his work that he made his name a household word in many countries. His best stories are "An Egyptian Princess," "Tadai" and "Serapis." During the last years of his life he was practically physically helpless through paralysis of the lower limbs.

Municipal Ownership.

The Tokyo Aldermen's Council lately decided that all means of communication within the precincts of the city should be civic property, as also the Electric Railway which is to be laid down through the main street. The City Assembly committees also came to the same decision after deliberation.

Choice California Mules.

CALIFORNIA MULES

I have just received Sixty-five Head of choice young mules from four to seven years old.

These mules are strong and just right for plantation work. As I am here to stay I will keep mules suitable for plantation work on hand and desire your patronage. All orders promptly filled.

Schuman's Carriage and Harness Repository.

Fort St. Above Club Stables.

Honolulu.

Don't Wait.

If you need shoes buy them now. Napoleon won battles because he never waited for the enemy; he got there first.

Business success is won in the same way.

We don't wait for stores to get the new creations in shoes, we get them ourselves. Come and see.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.,
SIGN OF THE BIG SHOE.
FORT STREET.

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ALUMINUM WARE,
Refrigerators,
ICE CREAM FREEZERS.

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Blue Flame Stoves
OF DIFFERENT SIZES.

STEAM COOKERS, That, over one burner, will cook at once Soup, Meat and Vegetables.

Lap Boards and Cutting Tables.
Stoneware, Hanging Baskets.

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E. BURR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

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Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO CONSTANTLY ON HAND—
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.
Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.
For further particulars apply to
DR. W. AVERDAK, Manager
Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

WE are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil;
1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.

CITY JEWEL RANGE.
2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MODERN JEWEL STOVE.
3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.
HONOLULU.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER.

For cleansing and clearing the blood, from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scrofula.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter.
From whatever cause arising.
As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS
From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 12s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VANDERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN and MIDLAND COUNTIES DYE COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S
New York Line.

The " " will sail from New York to Honolulu on or about September 15th.
If sufficient inducement offers. Advances made on shipments on liberal terms. For further particulars, address Messrs. CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby Street, Boston or C. BREWER & CO., LTD., Honolulu Agents.

RUBBER STAMPS
AND
STEREOTYPES

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette
(Semi-Weekly).

EUROPE'S BIG MAN

Career of Prince Bismarck, the Iron Chancellor.

ACTIVE FROM HIS YOUTH

Birth and Education—Was Always a Fighter—Principal Undertakings of His Career.

Prince Bismarck came of an old and distinguished family, many of whose members attained prominence in military and political life. He was born on April 1, 1815, at Schonhausen, in Brandenburg. His father's family belonged to the lower nobility, and his mother was the daughter of Ludwig Menken, Privy Counselor of Frederick the Great and a very liberal minded man.

At the early age of six years Otto Edward Leopold Bismarck-Schonhausen—for such was the full name of the future unifier and ruler of the destinies of the German Empire—was placed in a boarding-school in Berlin, and at twelve he entered a gymnasium, where his character, thoughts and methods of life were molded to a great extent by Dr. Provost and Dr. Bonnel, who took more than ordinary interest in the lad. He made wonderful advances in history, his favorite study, and rapidly acquired a practical knowledge of English and French, surprising in later years both Lord Beaconsfield and Napoleon III with the fluency with which he used those languages.

While pursuing his studies with great avidity he did not neglect his physical development. He was an ardent devotee of all manly sports, in many of which he acquired a wonderful degree of proficiency. This was particularly true in regard to swordsmanship. At the age of 17 he entered the law department of the University of Göttingen, where he had a superabundance of practice as a swordsman, fighting twenty-eight duels in the course of three semesters, or eighteen months. In all of these encounters he drew blood from his opponents, and was himself only once wounded. The mark of that wound he ever after carried. It was on his left cheek.

Entering the University of Berlin in 1833, Bismarck soon after passed the requisite examination for professional life. However, he did not take up the practice of law, but retired to his estates in Pomerania, and there remained quietly for several years, occupying himself in guarding the family property interests.

It was not until 1847 that Bismarck began to attract some public attention. He was elected to the Prussian House of Burgesses, taking his stand as an ultra-loyalist. In 1851 he was chosen a representative of the new German diet of Frankfurt. This was the actual beginning of his renowned public career. At once displaying the most remarkable mental activity and manifesting a wonderful grasp of affairs of state, he clearly stated his views and distinctly set forth the chief characteristics of his most important political doctrines. He made a most marked impression, and the result was that he at once began exercising a strong influence among his colleagues. He mapped out a policy, which he ever afterward consistently and closely followed. He boldly opposed all revolutionary measures and ever having in view the best interests of Prussia, he boldly demanded that that country should have the same right in the Diet as had Austria.

Recalled from the Diet in 1859, Bismarck was sent as Minister to Russia. At the court of St. Petersburg he soon became an adept in the art of diplomacy. His ability as a diplomat was recognized, and in order to give him a thorough insight into French politics he was transferred to Paris in the spring of 1862. In the fall of that year he was recalled and given the portfolio of foreign affairs, and was made president of the Cabinet.

The reorganization of the army was a measure that caused a great deal of turbulence in the Parliament, which time and again refused to pass the needed appropriations. Bismarck repeatedly dissolved the Parliament, and finally to bring matters to a decided issue he notified that body that the Government would proceed to reorganize the army without its sanction.

Bismarck carried his point. The army was reorganized, although during four sessions the Parliament declined to vote its sanction, and upon each occasion was dissolved.

Upon the death of the King of Denmark, Bismarck seized the opportunity to aggrandize Prussia by claiming the Schleswig-Holstein Duchies for the Duke of Augustenburg, the idea being to incorporate them with Germany.

The occupation of these duchies brought on the war between Prussia and Austria, and at the battle of Koniggratz, in 1866, Austria was overwhelmingly defeated. Prussia, under the skillful guidance of Bismarck, now assumed the leadership of the North German confederation, from which Austria was excluded.

The success of this strategic movement made Bismarck the most popular man in Germany. He had been universally disliked up to the culmination of the war with Austria. He was given full credit for all that resulted from that conflict. Prussia's sudden advancement to the front rank as a military nation was not only offensive but alarming to the French, who seized upon the first slight pretext for declaring war.

The war of 1870-71 intensified the national feeling among the Germans, and

Bismarck, taking advantage of the situation, carried out his ideas of unification, the result being the new German empire. It was Bismarck who dictated the terms of peace with France, recovering to Germany Alsace-Lorraine and an indemnity of one billion dollars.

Bismarck, who had been made a Count in 1866, was now created Prince and Chancellor of the German Empire. The Chancellor's aim now was to secure for the Empire a long term of peace and prosperity. Here again he showed himself a master of diplomacy. He succeeded in isolating France and formed strong alliances between Germany, Austria and Italy in the triple alliance—a combination that even a union between France and Russia would not be able to overcome. He entered upon a long and bitter conflict with the Vatican, whose power he believed to be dangerous to the Government, but he was finally obliged to somewhat modify his policy toward the Church of Rome.

In inaugurating the career of Germany as a colonizing power in 1884, Bismarck brought himself into brief conflict with Gladstone, who was then the English Premier. Bismarck never forgot to keep France isolated. That was the main object of his foreign policy. He also kept Europe in a peaceful state by combining the central powers into a peace league. This was to counteract any aggressiveness on the part of Russia and France, either singly or combined.

Early in 1890 the "Iron Chancellor" retired from public life, owing to differences of opinion between Emperor William II and himself. In 1894, however, they became reconciled, and upon the occasion of Bismarck's eightieth birthday, in 1895, the Emperor visited the famous statesman and cordially participated in the celebration of the event.

The German soldiers and officers fairly worshipped Bismarck, who never severed his connection with the army. He took more pride in being a soldier than in all the honors and decorations that were showered upon him by the potentates of the world.

Bismarck very seldom appeared in public without uniform and sword. He was rarely seen in citizen's dress. The students saw in him the German representative, and endeavored to imitate him.

THE CLARK FAMILY.

Coming With a Party to Join Commissioner Here

The family of Byron O. Clark, Commissioner of Agriculture, will arrive in Honolulu in the very near future. A late issue of the Pasadena Times has this to say:

"Mrs. Byron O. Clark and family left yesterday morning for Anaheim, where they visit with relatives until the time of leaving for Honolulu, about the 8th instant. Miss Addie Clark remains here to complete a term in Throop, where she graduates next year. With Mrs. Clark and family go also a Mr. Ames, nurseryman, of Los Angeles, and Mr. Thomas, late of the California Cultivator. The party go to San Francisco by rail, and thence by sailing vessel. With Mr and Mrs. Clark Hawaii gains and Pasadena loses most estimable citizens, talented, public-spirited and active in good works, who have been important factors in the upbuilding of this country and are well calculated to aid in the new one whither they go. The best wishes of a host of friends attend them."

FOOD INSPECTION

Some Work Being Done—Much Planning Ahead.

Dr. Day and Food Inspector Johnstone met last evening on the scheme of work for the department. A general plan was outlined, though the details were not finally decided upon. The first onslaught will be upon adulterated foods, and a record established of such, as well as the concerns handling them. Practical tests of staple goods will not be attempted until certain materials arrive from the East. This may be three or four weeks yet.

Mr. Johnstone is now established in his permanent quarters. He has around him a number of microscopes and a maze of scientific names, qualifications, etc. To follow him in his work one has to carry a dictionary as when reading Huxley. Thus far Mr. Johnstone has devoted his attention to analyses of food used in the departments of the Board of Health, particularly at Molokai.

Tropical Fruit.

(Home Letter of a Boy in Blue)

I have tasted two new kinds of fruit today. One was the mango. It has something the shape of a pear, with generally a green skin and a rich orange color within and grows on tall trees. Don't like them taste like they had rheumatism. The other was the papia. Looks something like a musk melon grown on trees resembling a palm. It has round black seeds with in about the size of a pea, and has a peppery smell when cut open. Believe I could learn to like them in a week. We had peas made from them today and it tasted good, but they were flavored with lemon or something else. A citizen with whom I was talking today said a person will learn to like the fruits of a tropical climate in a little while.

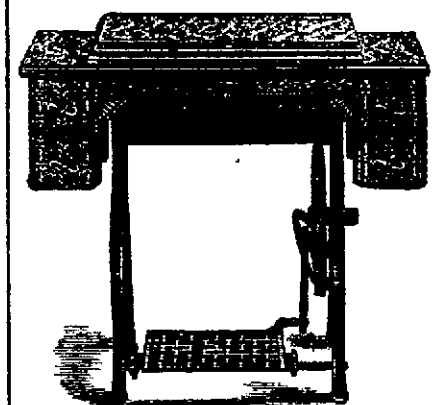
The Rev. W. B. Costley of Stockbridge, Ga., while attending to his pastoral duties at Ellenwood that state, was attacked by cholera morbus. He says "By chance I happened to get hold of a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and I think it was the means of saving my life. It relieved me at once." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.



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Your Promise to Pay

A LITTLE EVERY MONTH is what we would like.



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On the Instalment Plan.
We are Sole Agents for
the two Best Makes, viz.

"WHEELER & WILSON"
AND THE "DOMESTIC."
Both of which we Guarantee.

All kinds of Machine Needles and Machine
Parts kept in stock or imported
to order.

Honolulu. L. B. KERR, Sole Agent.

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The Pacific Hardware Co.

have just received direct from England

Winsor & Newton's Artists' Colors,

Color Boxes, Canvas, Academy Board

Palettes and Vouga's Studios,

Candy Brushes, Wostenholm's Cutlery,

Wade and Butcher's Razors,

Open and Twisted Link Trace Chains.

And a full assortment of

DOOR MATS.

Pacific Hardware Co.,

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Fort Street.

Vapo-Resolene Cures while you Sleep

Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Colds.

Creosolene when vaporized in the sick room will give immediate relief. Its curative powers are wonderful, at the same time preventing the spread of contagious diseases by acting as a powerful disinfectant, harmless to the youngest child. Sold by druggists. Valuable booklet free.

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Take us into your confidence when you are thinking of re-furnishing. We'll save you something.

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GOLDEN OAK CENTER TABLES.

Very highly polished and new in design.

You can't appreciate what a chance is offered unless you see the furniture.

Remember that our repair department is run on the saving-to-you-plan. We give you the best service for the least price.

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers.

KING & BETHEL STS.

GET IT AT WATERHOUSE'S.

Throw the responsibility on us—

That's what our patrons can do. Just understand that every purchase made here is with the distinct understanding that it must give satisfaction. We want to know if it doesn't.

A lady told us the other day she got the idea ours was so exclusive a stock that the prices would be so high she couldn't trade here. That's wrong. We have exclusive styles—yes! But in point of fact our prices are LOWER than many—and as low as any store that carries reliable goods. It's the very cheap that is the very expensive.

We are always willing to exchange or refund money on goods bought of us which are not entirely satisfactory, when returned to us in good condition within a reasonable time after purchase, but with the distinct understanding that all such goods returned will have all charges paid.

When sending for samples, or for information, write plainly your name and postoffice. After receiving samples, and they prove satisfactory, order quickly, and if possible make two or three selections, marking them in the order of your choice. This will prevent the delay required in sending new samples which so often happens when goods to match the sample required are sold.

It sometimes unavoidably happens that goods ordered are out of stock, and in such cases we take the liberty of substituting what, in our judgment is equally desirable, both in quality and price. If not satisfactory in this case, please return at our expense. In our Grocery, Crockery and Hardware departments our stock is thoroughly complete and the range of prices is all that can be desired.

J. T. WATERHOUSE.

Queen Street.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

(LIMITED)

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron barks "Paul Isenberg" and "J. O. Pfänder" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Gingham, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF

Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,

IN THE LATEST STYLES.

A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Pushes, Grapes, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT.

Sleeves, Sleeve Linings, Buff Linen, Italian Cloth, Mole skins, Meitons, Serge, Kammgarns, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilted Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Pen-fumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reichenstein & Seiler Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc. American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Caustic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lumber, etc.

Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates.

Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Broomsticks and Corks. Also Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

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H. HACKFELD & CO. (LIMITED.)

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Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

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Agents Canadian-Pacific R.S. Line Canadian-Australian Railway.

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No. 607 KING ST.
HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow. Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted to cure Gravel, Rheumatism, and all kinds of complaints. Free from Mercury. Price 25 cents and upwards of 50 cents. In boxes of 25, 50, 100, and 200. Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Dispensary, Lincoln, England.

RUBBER STAMPS

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1898

IS HE "PRESIDENT?"

Some who are more troubled with the shadow than the substance of things, are under an unusual strain over the proper title which should be given to Mr. Dole at the present time. As the islands are no longer a Republic, but merely a territory, such persons feel as if they were liable to arrest and imprisonment for crime if they failed to designate and use the appropriate title. The prevailing distress in the community ought to be alleviated. There was, indeed, a gross and inexcusable lack of statesmanship manifested in the Joint Resolution, in the omission of a paragraph designating Mr. Dole's title. Does it invalidate the entire document, and must the work of annexation be begun again?

The Joint Resolution declares that our municipal laws shall continue in full force until changed by Congress. As these municipal laws designated Mr. Dole as President, he must therefore remain President. He cannot escape from it. Even if he desires to be called "Governor," or "Cap'n," or even "Boss," he is barred by the law "President," he was, and President he must be, until Congress rises in its grandeur and a "Be it enacted," etc., plunges him down to the frightful depths of an ordinary governorship, or as the "Tired" man hope, into the black waters of oblivion.

It is urged that the Republic does not exist and therefore he cannot be President of it.

The word president designates one who conducts, manages, or executes. It is the title of an executive officer only. It does not signify any special function. An insurance company, a railway corporation, a base ball club, have presidents. The executive of a State is in every respect a president, but usage calls him governor.

Then until the Supreme Court of the United States settles the question of title, persons with consciences in the acute stage may safely speak of "President" Dole.

OAHU COLLEGE.

The annual catalogue of Oahu College has been issued.

What the course of study is, the high standing of its instructors, the reputation of its graduates is too well known here to require repetition. Several features in the course indicate its practical side. The course of training in Parliamentary usages and laws is especially valuable, in these days of debate and conventions.

There should be another department of study added to the course, to be known as the "Course in Observation," that is, the quick and intelligent use of the eye. Charles Dickens could observe and retain distinctly in his mind, more objects during an hour's walk along the streets of a city than the vast majority of men see and retain in a week, or a month, or a year, if they cover the very same ground. More than that, he could see not only the numerous physical objects, but also many of their relations to each other. He was like the Chinamen in the gold diggings, who get rich out of them after the intelligent white man is through with them.

The shallowness and incompleteness of the ordinary education in this respect might well be illustrated by placing one of the "well educated" people on the witness stand and demanding what he or she had seen during the day, and following the inquiry with a comparison of what existed and might have been seen. The exhibition would be shamefully humiliating, as any one of us will say who has candidly tested himself on the point.

One who studies physical science in its relation to financial profit knows the important bearing the keen sense of observation has on the fortunes of men. For instance, a young man with a slight knowledge of mineralogy and a quick eye was crossing the dry bed of a stream in Florida, not many years ago, and noticed a stone the size of a base ball and its peculiar appearance. It was a piece of phosphate deposit. The discovery made him rich, and revealed a wealth of phosphatic deposits which Phil Armour, of Chicago, said was of greater value to Florida than if it were the gold of California. If the young man were well trained in the habit of observation in physical research as women are in the study of each other's hats, he would be of higher value.

Oahu college stands as the crowning work here of the Nation of New England, and his successors. It was founded with the same motive, its affairs have been administered by the

same type of men, and, though there has been much that has been grievously disappointing in the final outcome of the whole scheme of philanthropic work here, the schools and this college remain as the crowning work.

Out of the "sixty millions of dollars paid out in bonus to the planters of Hawaii," for their sugars, as Mr. Sherman said it, only a mite of it has been expended in fostering this institution, in making it the great educational institution of Polynesia, the one lasting and imperial monument to the memory of the Fathers, a pledge of the faith men here have in Christian civilization, and the reign of law.

Why more has not been expended and the growth of this institution is arrested may be due to the demoralizing spirit of prosperity which feeds on what it wants, and promotes luxury and high living rather than plain living and contentment.

ASHFORD'S ADVICE.

Mr. C. W. Ashford, now in semi-exile, in a letter to a local contemporary, the official defender of the "lost cause," impressively urges the natives to stay in the last ditch if they can find it, and to multiply ditches if they can, and stay in them. He advises them not to enlist in the American army, because it may be used to subdue the insurgents of the Philippines. Such a proceeding will be, he says, only a repetition of what the Americans have done in Hawaii.

This trumpet note of appeal to the natives to make faces at Uncle Sam shows how justly Mr. Ashford appreciates the unlimited power of the natives to make it hot for Uncle Sam even with his army and navy behind him. It is quite in the order of the advice of "Shack-Nasty-Jim," the Indian warrior of the lava beds, that his tribe should simply wipe out the army.

Before striking an attitude before the natives, whom he was quite willing to betray in 1887, he might suggest a patriotic squaring of accounts between the natives and Liliuokalani, and effectually end her complaint that from the beginning to the end of the Overthrow she did not receive "one dollar" from them in aid and comfort.

In stirring the natives up to a hatred of Uncle Sam he reminds us of the old stage driver, who lost his job after railways were built, and spent his declining years in "sleeking" his dog at the locomotive every time it passed his home.

GOOD FRIENDS.

The names of the Commissioners from the Mainland, appointed to draft organic laws, are almost household words with us. Senator Collum is well known by reputation, as a man of broad views and large legislative experience. Regarding Senator Morgan, we cannot say anything that is unknown to the residents of the Islands, owing to his recent visit here, during which he commanded the respect and love of all those who were friendly to the cause of annexation. The natives found in him a warm friend, who placed an unusually high estimate upon them, and their capabilities as citizens.

Mr. Hitt is singularly well informed regarding these Islands. At the time King Kalakaua visited Washington in 1881, Mr. Hitt, as Assistant Secretary of State received him, and a suite, and attended the King during his visit to President Arthur.

Among Mr. Hitt's warm personal friends was the late James G. Blaine. It is well known how highly Mr. Blaine esteemed his knowledge and experience in matters of foreign policy.

Another of Mr. Hitt's strong personal friends was the late Wm. Walter Phelps at one time Minister to Austria at another time Minister to Germany, and one of the Commissioners in adjusting the Samoan difficulties. He was one of the most promising men of his times. For he was a student, a natural orator, and a man of great wealth, one of the younger American statesmen, of whom much was justly expected, but who went to his grave before the shadows had lengthened.

We can recall the earnest and far-reaching views of these men and intimate friends, all statesmen formed and expressed many years ago in advance of the times regarding the relations of Hawaii and the United States—the need of these Islands as the sword tip of American power in the Pacific.

Mr. Blaine is dead. Mr. Phelps is dead. Mr. Hitt remains to witness and take a part in establishing that policy which is to determine the territorial expansion of the United States to anti-patriotic and anti-American occupation of these Islands. A peaceful invasion of America by a few short-sighted and selfish politicians cannot be the final result of the closing history of the first government made by the Great Republic. Its dominion almost a thousand leagues beyond the surf line of the Mainland

THE LAW COMMISSIONERS.

The high character, ability and political experience, of the Commissioners who are now here and who will undertake to draft laws for the government of the territory, is not only acknowledged, but appreciated by the white population. The natives will for a while at least, regard them with some suspicion, as they listen, unfortunately, to those who grossly misrepresent the situation, and take a malicious delight in exciting their fears. Time only will bring them to an understanding of the purposes of the Commission.

The Commissioners have before them the task of preparing what is to be, substantially, the organic law for this territory, if it is approved by Congress. If it were dealing with an average Anglo-Saxon community, it would simply draft the laws which are usual and acceptable to Anglo-Saxon communities, and quickly close their labors.

The Commission could, indeed, follow the theory that what is good enough for the Anglo-Saxon is good enough for other races. That is, it could make an iron political bed, and force this entire community to lie in it.

But the Commission will be guided by the later and better political thought of writers and statesmen on the true theory of organic law, which regards government as only the expression of the ideas of the people who are to be governed.

The Federal Constitution is no longer regarded as a clever document invented by learned scholars, but the very best expression of the average thoughts, habits and usages of the colonists for a long time previous to the adoption of the Constitution. The new or novel provisions of that Constitution did not arise out of any theories, but out of existing and painful experiences, such, for instance, as the inability of the old confederation to execute its own laws.

"Constitutions and laws are the expressions of the customs and general ideas of the people."

The Federal Constitution is, therefore, not ideal, but a compromise in many ways, an adjustment of political forces. It has already been amended fifteen times, as its defects and needs become apparent. It was, however, the organic law of a homogeneous race.

These Commissioners must deal, in drafting an organic act, or laws, with mixed races, of which about only two per cent have Anglo-Saxon habits and thoughts "in the blood." It deals with entirely new conditions.

The great South American, Bolivar, said: "A Republic cannot exist where the snow does not fall." He spoke of a race of which not a man, it may be safely said, comprehended the principles of self government.

Though the snow does not fall here, excepting on the mountain tops, the guarantee by the Constitution of a republican form of government to each State, and, by inference, to each territory, must be enforced here.

The work of the Commission, therefore, is to create and preserve, in the laws it shall draft, the form of government designated by the Constitution.

In doing this it may be called upon to more clearly define what the limitations are of a republican form of government, and to what extent even the franchise may be qualified.

The suggestion of a new form of government, generally described as the Colonial form, may be considered. Admiration as it would be in the case of Hawaii, it would be a departure from the old and well settled forms of territorial government, and excite the opposition of the democratic spirit which prevails in Congress.

Cuba and the Philippines are the school masters who are now abroad. What they will teach is on new lines.

CHINESE CITIZENSHIP.

The last mail brings the information that the Supreme Court of the United States has finally decided the political condition of a person born in the United States of Chinese parents. It holds, that under the Federal Constitution, as we stated on Monday, a person born in the United States of Chinese parents may enjoy all of the privileges of American citizens.

What the effect of this decision will be on the Chinese born in these Islands cannot be authoritatively stated at present.

There is no reason whatever for believing that there will be the slightest discrimination against the Chinese born here. This is a question of law, not of sentiment. If the native born of Hawaii are admitted into full citizenship, as they will be there will be no discrimination against Chinese born here. Strange as it is, the fact is that on Friday last the American flag was raised over more Chinese than over American children enrolled to American citizenship.

There is food for reflection in these cold figures.

SECRET.

The special correspondents here of the Eastern papers, who, owing to the profound secrecy of somebody, did not know until the flag was raised that President McKinley had confirmed everyone in office, and reported in their numerous letters before that event that President Dole had been pulled out of the arrangements, should understand that this community for many years submitted to the oppression of Monarchical secrecy, which did not entirely end with the Overthrow. A State secret, under the old regime was a valuable "find," and adorned the holders of it for the time with an importance equal to that of wearing a feather cloak. This habit of secrecy was somewhat modified, during the existence of the Provisional Government, and later, of the Republic. But it became more difficult to maintain a valuable secret. While it was fastened up in the barrel of the Cabinet, and the energies of the Executive were concentrated in pounding down the bung, the secrets were generally spouting at the spigot.

The secrecy maintained regarding President McKinley's appointments, until the last moment, and until the flag was raised, had a certain theatrical effect, but it was not in accordance with democratic ideas, and the correspondents were misled.

The only explanation is that there were positive orders from Washington to observe secrecy, or the ghost of the old Monarchy got loose and took possession.

The Society for the Amelioration of the condition of the Tired-of-Dole patriots will give a picnic in September for the benefit of its treasury. Mr. Dole will be an invited guest. The only beverage used will be the grateful liquor which "removes that tired feeling."

THE PASSING HOUR.

Honolulu cheers the First California.

It is evident already that the Commission is here for business.

Five years and a half ago a Commission went from Hawaii to Washington. Time works its changes.

Hilo, with that new saluting piece, can now make still more noise. Why not send one to Kaula and another to Maui?

Spain has ordered a few dozen thirteen-inch shells for the use of her one remaining squadron. This is a grimly funny thing.

More of the home builders for the First New York have arrived and the location for the permanent garrison must soon be selected.

Peace in Washington, possession in Cuba and Porto Rico, murderous night attacks in the Philippines. This is the stretch and story of the war.

According to the Utah Battery member writing to a friend in Honolulu, Admiral Dewey has had his weather eye on Aguinaldo from the very first.

"Just a Plain American Girl" is not good enough for those Carnival Kansans. They want a Hawaiian Queen and seem to be in quite a hurry about it.

Perhaps the settlement of the Japanese claim marked the passing of "the others," as they do not seem to make themselves heard so much as to attract notice.

The American soldiers on the Pacific side have so far escaped the sickness to which the Cuban forces have been subjected, but weeks upon some of the transports has been just about as bad.

It is a barren fortnight these times that does not develop a new plantation scheme for the island of Oahu. The bigger or heavier producing sugar districts must soon look to their laurels.

It may be well to understand that "municipal government," as mentioned in the American papers re Annexation of Hawaii does not of necessity, or does not at all mean or imply city aldermen and the like.

It seems that the Commission proposes to maintain a free field. The Commission, by the way, is not itself a legislative body, either administrative, judicial or executive. It will collect information and propose laws.

Klondike stories differ or vary much. Two facts seem clear. The first is that a Klondike venture is a tremendous undertaking. The second is that the proportion of failure and successes is about the same as in other mining fields.

Unless some new factor comes into the business field, it will, unfortunately, be a considerable time before the foreign steamer service affecting Hawaii will be again so good as it was before transportation of troops to Manila began.

The press dispatches say that Germany has decided to include sugar in the ratification of her soldiers. This is stated to be for the reason that men will have sugar, be able to endure more physical exertion. There is no hint of benefit to the extensive German sugar interest.

It is announced semi-officially from Washington that there will not be an extra session of Congress. When the treaty of peace with Spain is finally negotiated by the principles, it will be necessary for the Senate of the United

States Congress to assemble and ratify what has been agreed to by the President. The operations of this feature of the American system is what makes Mr. McKinley so specific and firm in his proposals.

With George Curzon as Viceroy of India there is certain to be effort to further extend the "northwestern frontier," which means further glory to British arms, with no thought of death to individuals. India is likely to have the center of the international stage within six months.

It comes from the States now that the trustees of the Woman's Temple have repudiated the action of the Executive Committee, which decided to abandon the crowning enterprise of the life of Frances E. Willard. The trustees propose to save the building for its uses and its mission as originally planned.

Hooley, the British promoter now in the court bankruptcy toils, is following the road of many another smart chap of bold money making ideas. Every one closely associated with Hooley had a fair share of spoils and that these particular people shout "crucify him," is a thing identical with all similar bubble explosions.

The First Company of Sharpshooters has been a representative organization from its first hour and has done valuable service for the state from 1893 down to Flag Day. While earning and holding target championships it has always made its social feature prominent and has thus been able to wield a heavy influence.

The San Francisco Call is out against the retention of the Philippines by the United States. The Call is consistent in putting up a negative against the affirmative of its community and the other coast papers. However, this question will stand or is worthy deeper and better considered discussion than it is getting on the coast.

With the alarm created about the throne by the echoes of French, British and German guns, it may be expected that outrages upon missionaries in China will cease. The Emperor has issued a "last warning" edict, in which it is recited that he will be strict and stern with those molesting missionaries in the future. This is taken to mean that when missionaries are bothered Chinese heads will drop.

Japanese sake brewers are in distress. They have half of last year's stock on hand yet. Strangely enough the embarrassment of the Japanese brewers is due almost entirely to competition of Chinese liquor distillers. Portions of the commercial anatomy of China are still alive. Sake is one of the deadliest of alcoholic drink poisons and the discontinuance of its production would be a boon to countless thousands.

ENGLISH CHURCH.

Movement to Make a Change of Administration Here.

One of the passengers by the Mariposa yesterday was Rev. Alexander Mackintosh, rector of St. Andrew's Cathedral, who left on that vessel for the Coast on the up trip last month. Regarding the status of the Episcopal Church here under the new regime Mr. Mackintosh has made full inquiry of Bishops Nichols and Johnson of California and at a meeting of the Synod of the Episcopal Church here, which will be called soon, delegates will be elected, lay and clerical to attend the convention of the church at Washington, which meets next October. Although Mr. Mackintosh, owing to his short stay in San Francisco, could not see personally many of the Episcopal clergy, through correspondence he was promised a strong support in the extension of a branch of the church from that of the United States to Honolulu.

A movement is on foot among the laity of Mr. Mackintosh's congregation to raise his stipend to such a figure as will permit him yielding up the Royal School of which he has been master for nearly thirty years, and devote his whole time to St. Andrew's.

Funeral of Mrs. Nott.

The funeral of the late Mrs. James Nott took place from the family residence in Kukul street at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Rev. Alex. Mackintosh conducted the services, and a part of the choir of the Second Congregation, St. Andrew's Cathedral, sang a hymn. The remains were interred in the family plot in Makiki cemetery. The pall bearers were: E. C. Rowe, Dr. G. Waldo Burgess, Thomas Smith, W. L. Fletcher, O. H. Walker and J. Lyle Logan.

Mrs. Nott had been in poor health for some years. Besides her husband, deceased leaves five children, four sons and one daughter.

Funeral of Mrs. Hocking.

The funeral of Mrs. A. Hocking took place from St. Andrew's Cathedral at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Bishop Willis and Rev. V. H. Kitch conducted the services. Two hymns were sung. The church was filled with friends of deceased. Rev. Kitch finished the services at the grave in Nuuanu cemetery. Floral remembrances were numerous and beautiful. Although there were no set pieces the grave was literally buried beneath the number of wreaths and bouquets. The pall bearers were: Archie Gillman, Dr. Herbert, Thomas Krouse, A. Barnes, J. Winter, T. H. MacDonald, C. A. Graham and J. M. Oat.

Captain Richter.

Capt. R. Richter, of Company I, First California, who was shot through the head at Manila and perhaps mortally wounded, is well known in Honolulu. He is a San Francisco merchant and while here was entertained by several old friends. George Gran and others in Honolulu received short letters from him by the Belgic announcing the safe debarkation of his regiment at Cavite.

OF LIFE ON MAUI.

Taking Oath and Hoisting Stars and Stripes.

Luaus and Dances—Reception to Col. John Richardson—Meeting on a Sugar Proposal.

MAUI, Aug. 15, 1898.—Friday, the 12th, was a very formal day on Maui—spent chiefly in the assembling of office holders in the various court houses and the taking of the oath of allegiance to the United States before district magistrates.

In Lahaina this procedure was supplemented by the lowering of the Hawaiian flag and the raising of the Stars and Stripes at the court house. Later there was a fine luau given in the court house yard and in the evening a dance, which took place upon the circular platform constructed around the banyan tree famous for the wonderful spread of its branches.

Quite a number of the members of the Wailuku Hui Aloha Aina were disappointed at the non-arrival of John Richardson on Wednesday per Claudine, and returned homeward from the Kahului landing with frowning faces. He had agreed to come per Claudine, but instead came on Friday, per Mauna Loa and rode overland from Lahaina. During Saturday, the 13th, a large company of native equestriennes, dressed in the old-time pau, together with a long line of carriages containing other friends, escorted the Colonel from his residence to the Wailuku skating rink, where a luau was given and in the evening a dance. Many of those present were disappointed because Mr. Richardson did not favor them with a speech, recounting his doings in America. A special train conveyed Paia, Spreckelsville and Kahului people to the scene of the festivities.

During Saturday afternoon, the 13th, Miss Nellie Crook, of Makawao, gave a "tea" in honor of her guest, Miss Swickhard, of California.

At the races held in Waikoa during the 13th, the horses belonging to Japanese won most of the events.

Tonight at the reading room of Paia plantation a meeting of Nahiku landowners (or their representatives) will be held to determine what action shall be taken in regard to propositions made by the proposed Nahiku Sugar Co.

It is stated that the first dance during the summer will be given Wednesday evening, the 17th, at Mrs. B. D. Baldwin's Hamakuaoko.

Polo is to be revived in Makawao during the present week.

Hana residents raised the American flag at their court house during the 12th inst., but otherwise did not celebrate.

During Saturday, the 13th, the schooner J. M. Weatherwax, Sorenson master, arrived in Kahului, 47 days from Newcastle. She brought a cargo of coal for H. C. Co.

During the same day the schooner Albert Myer departed for San Francisco with a cargo of H. C. Co.'s sugar. Mr. Prince was the only passenger.

Weather—Generally dry in spite of a few light showers.

EDUCATIONAL.

Business of a Meeting of the School Commissioners.

Minister Cooper, Inspector-General Townsend, Normal Instructor Gibson, Prof. Alexander, Mrs. E. W. Jordan, H. M. von Holt and C. L. Hopkins were present at a meeting of the Commissioners of Education held yesterday.

In the absence of Dr. Rodgers, Assistant Secretary Miss Davison officiated as secretary.

The following transfers of teachers were voted. Cyril O. Smith from Wailana to Hilo Union School, at his own request; A. D. Wishard, from Pahoa, to be assistant at Lahainaluna; J. F. O'Connor, from Hualaloa, to be principal of Pahoe School; E. R. Gibson, from Mauna to Pahoa; Miss Abbie Gurney, from Kailua, to be assistant at Wailana; Miss Lottie Alexander, from Mahukona to Honolulu; the Normal Instructor was requested to interview Miss Zoe Atkinson, respecting the principalship at Wailana.

Following appointments were made: Miss Allen and Miss Bertha Guild, to Hualaloa; Herbert M. Stowe to Mahukona; Miss Nellie Kaulo and Miss Annie E. Kasalo, to Kailua, Hawaii; Baker Kahalepuna to Hanalei, Kona. One year's leave of absence was granted Miss Harrison.

Miss Moore was granted a life certificate on ten years' service and per cent in examinations.

Mrs. Jordan was requested to serve on the Teachers' Committee during the absence of Mrs. Dillingham from the country.

A petition from Waipahu (Oahu plantation) for a school was received and referred to H. M. von Holt for reply.

Several applications for positions, transfers, etc., were referred to the Teachers' Committee.

A complaint about school arrangements for Kealia for the coming year was referred to the Inspector-General for investigation and report.

Waialua Plantation.

Plans are being quietly matured for the new Waialua plantation, about which something has been said from time to time during the past two years. Some of the most prominent plantation factors here are in the deal. The new property is to include the present Halstead plantation, the upper levels of the Mokuleia land lately bought by Henry Waterhouse and the Gay and the Dickson lands. This will make a plantation large as the new Oahu.

AT A FINAL FEAST

Last Banquet of Sharpshooters as a Company.

NOTABLE GATHERING—SPEECHES

Addresses By Mr. Sewall, President Dole and Others—Past and Future of New Hawaii.

The First Company of Sharpshooters held its mustering out banquet last night and the affair was in every way worthy the ancient and honorable organization. Progress hall had been secured and had been prettily prepared for the dinner. The place was in a flood of light, there was music by a Hawaiian quintette club. The canvas was on the floor and the ventilation was something in the line of comfort seldom vouchered here on similar occasions. Chapman was the caterer and made his portion of the event genuinely swell.

There were four tables. These were three in a row and one at the head. The presiding officer of the evening was Capt. F. S. Dodge, who has for two terms been at the head of the organization. The more prominent guests, besides members of the command and infantry and engineer officers from the garrison were: President Dole, American Minister Sewall, American Consul Haywood, Attorney General Smith, Col. Fisher, Lieut.-Col. McLeod, F. M. Hatch, L. A. Thurston, Maj. Langitt, Capt. F. B. McStocker, C. G. Ballentyne, A. V. Gear, F. L. Hoogs, Capt. Berger.

Capt. Dodge was toastmaster. He said that the company had been organized on the 18th of April, 1893, at a time when the Provisional Government needed the support of all loyal citizens. The command had responded at all times to the fullest limit of its capacity in every direction. When the Republic of Hawaii was proclaimed on the Fourth of July, 1894, every member of the First Company of Sharpshooters transferred fealty to the new form of Government succeeding the Provisional. At this time, since annexation had been achieved and the assurance was plain that the affairs of the country were in a settled condition and in a state not likely to be disturbed by internal influence, it was felt that the Company of Sharpshooters was no longer necessary. It had asked that it be allowed to disband, and permission had been granted. This dinner now is in celebration of the termination of service after having taken the oath to support the Constitution and Government of the United States. Capt. Dodge proposed the health of "Our President McKinley." There were cheers for this and cheers again when American Minister Sewall was called upon to respond.

Mr. Sewall was happy and earnest in his remarks and was frequently interrupted with applause of approval. This was particularly the case when he paid tribute to President Dole and to L. A. Thurston. Mr. Sewall said he had never heard of an organization with such a shining and substantial record as the Company of Sharpshooters celebrating its dissolution with such hilarity. He recognized the significance and import and importance of the one controlling event which had caused the company to desire to disband and claimed the privilege to celebrate with it—not for what he himself might have been able to do in bringing about the desired sequel to the efforts of all, but as one who joined in any felicitation of the outcome of the Annexation negotiations and campaigns. Mr. Sewall said that as a civilian he felt embarrassed in addressing an armed body, for the reason that the men in the ranks had shown the highest spirit and faith and had met the supreme test. They had evinced willingness to forfeit their lives in the cause in which they had enlisted. Mr. Sewall said he felt a positive pride in claiming the privilege to respond for the President of the United States, whose commission he had borne here and whose instructions he had endeavored to execute in the best possible manner. President McKinley was a man of pure courage and of patriotic foresight. He had taken up annexation as a policy ahead of his country and ahead of his party and had brought it to a triumphant issue, for which he was now applauded by Americans everywhere. Every man here cannot but praise Mr. McKinley from the bottom of his heart. All who have been in the Annexation movement have had something to do. It is honor enough for any man or for any life to have contributed to the consummation. All are familiar with the part that has been carried on by the true men here. All who can realize what has been achieved can never cease to rejoice. Men who have opposed the forward movement will regret it more and more as time goes on. You have registered yourselves with credit on the right side and will always be more than satisfied that you did so. Other outlying territory larger and richer than this Island group has been acquired by the United States. But no such extension of the boundaries of the Mother Country has been of such moment as the Annexation of Hawaii. By this act the United States has been rescued from the isolation of the new position which forced this war for humanity. The taking over of these islands has done more for the extension and protection of the coast lines of the United States and to insure the building of the canal than any other one act in the history of the Union. And in the newest possession there has been found developed educational interest, law and order and the genuine Anglo-Saxon traditions and senti-

ments. While there has been in this historical chapter placed first upon the roll of honor the name of Wm. McKinley, President of the United States, his sagacious efforts would have availed naught but for the persistence and the determination of the people here and the men sent by the people here to represent them at the Capital of the United States. The result, the outcome might have been otherwise had it not been for the even dignity and the splendid and remarkable ability of your President of the Hawaiian Republic. He has earned and maintained the respect of all and there has not yet been measured the difficulties and obstacles he met and conquered. In his diplomacy he has had the support of a united and loyal Cabinet. There is a man—indicating Mr. Thurston—who has as one shining virtue, that he knows how to fight. He has backed up quiet diplomacy with sledge hammer blows. Mr. Hatch was indicated as one whose services had been of great worth. Mr. Sewall closed with expression of the hope that all would live long to enjoy the rich heritage earned.

President Dole said it was a happy fortune for any man to be instrumental in building a State. The building of a State is like having something to do with a thing that is alive. It is doing something that will live through all time. I admire the patriotism of a private more than that of a commander, because the private has less inducement.

The President said he had felt he had received far too much credit for the achievements of the past five years. Those who had worked in the ranks for patriotism and good government in that time had done more. The Sharpshooters were organized in a crisis in our affairs. It was about the time the flag was hauled down. It was then an organization of men who considered they could serve the country best in that way.

At this point the President drew attention to the arrival of the Commission here and referred to its object and work. He hoped the intelligent men of the community who had made history would render every support to the Commission.

"The flag that Mr. Blount lowered has been raised again," said Mr. Dole. "I always felt that it would go up."

Maj. Langitt was called upon to respond to "The Army and Navy of the United States." For the army he said that the soldiers of the United States appreciated most heartily the hospitality of the people of Honolulu. The Sharpshooters, going out of existence and giving way to the army of the United States, indicates that the army is welcome.

J. Lightfoot responded to the toast "Our Absent Members." Capt. Dodge proposing it with the remark that two members of the organization were now with the American forces in Manila. The speaker paid an eloquent tribute to the fidelity, patriotism and well known valor of Messrs. Harker and Walcott.

Professor Hosmer, of Oahu College, responded to the toast "Students in the War." His remarks were replete with amusing anecdotes, which kept the audience in a roar of laughter.

Capt. Dodge called upon Mr. Thurston to "sledge hammer blows" on "The Advantages of Annexation to the United States." Mr. Thurston said that while the Sharpshooters would disband as a business proposition, he hoped it would continue as a sporting organization. Sport of this kind was healthful and useful. Coming to politics, Mr. Thurston said he hardly thought it time to organize a Republican Club in Honolulu, as Hilo had done. It would be years before the work would count. The speaker referred to the grand work of Senators Morgan and Gorman and the several Populists for Hawaii, and added that it was not the time now to say we were Republicans, Democrats, or Populists.

Let us go to the United States as Hawaiian-Americans pure and simple. Mr. Thurston said his heart went out in greatest sympathy for the native Hawaiians, who had not worked for annexation. He had felt this strongly when at Washington. He hoped that everything asked at Washington would be for the benefit of native Hawaiians as well as their brethren who had worked for annexation.

Mr. Hatch, when called upon, said he thoroughly endorsed all Mr. Thurston had said. He favored the platform of "Equality to all." The prosperity to come out of annexation should be shared by all.

Visitors to Hawaii had been unable to appreciate the existence of the uniformed bodies, the Sharpshooters and Citizens' Guard. They could appreciate the National Guard, but lost sight of the other bodies and wondered how the Government stood. Out of that, perhaps, grew the title "citizens," applied to Government officials. But the Government stood, and we know and appreciate how and why. Col. Fisher responded to the toast "The National Guard." He reviewed the history of the Regiment and its relation to the Sharpshooters. He was sorry to see the Sharpshooters disbanded, and hoped a reorganization in the form of a sporting club would at once be made.

There were loud calls for Consul Haywood. Mr. Haywood hoped the people of the Government party would make good all that had been promised their opponents in the last five years. He believed, under annexation, that all hopes would be fulfilled.

James B. Castle said that annexation was what had rubbed out all differences and kept people together solid for the past five years. Now that the battle was won, his only hope was that the future would bring wise rulers and honest politics.

Attorney General Smith responded to a loud call with a general review of the events of the past five years and the faithfulness and earnestness of the people in standing together and working in the common cause. Referring to annexation, the speaker said that the movement which brought it about began when the white element of the community reached the conclusion that it was best for the native Hawaiians. Foreigners had always felt that annexation would be better for themselves; but the conviction that the Hawaiians

would be benefited set the forces to work.

Capt. F. B. McStocker, head of the Citizens' Guard, responded to a toast to his organization. He urged cooperation and work for statehood.

Senator Waterhouse spoke feelingly of the history of the Sharpshooters Company and enthusiastically of the future of the country under annexation.

Dr. Emerson, historian of the company, was called upon. He paid a high tribute to the American navy and said the successes at Manila and Santiago were due to accurate shooting. At the conclusion of his remarks he proposed a toast to "The Sharpshooters," to which ex-Capt. Kidwell responded.

Senator McCandless said the Sharpshooters had made an enviable record. For the company he thanked President Dole for his kind remarks respecting the Sharpshooters.

Representative A. V. Gear said all organizations in the islands had helped to bring about the result just attained; and the men of those organizations would work out grandly the future of the country.

IS BEFORE A JURY

W. D. Hamilton on Trial in Judge Stanley's Court.

Jury Secured and Premises Viewed—Conviction in Labrador Opium Case—Libel Suit.

The W. D. Hamilton murder case came up in Judge Stanley's Court yesterday afternoon. E. P. Dole, for prosecution; J. M. Davidson, for defendant; D. H. Case, stenographer. Attorney Davidson read his motion to dismiss and submitted same without argument. Overruled. Mr. Davidson noted exception to the ruling, which was allowed. The following jury being satisfactory was sworn: E. Benner, G. W. Farr, H. Zerbe, T. V. King, Fred. Philip, Chas. E. Frasher, M. Costa, Chas. Phillips, H. G. Danford, C. R. Dement, A. Turner and A. F. Clark. It was agreed between prosecution and defense that the jury might separate and not be shut up together in a hotel during the intervals between hearings. Mr. Dole read the indictment and made a formal statement of the case. At 4 o'clock Court and jury repaired to Queen street to view the premises. At 4 15 adjournment was taken to 9 30 this morning.

Appeal bonds in the sum of \$50 in the case of George L. Edwards were filed yesterday afternoon. George A. Davis and W. S. Edings sign the paper. It is stipulated between the parties that the case of Henry B. Saylor vs. Hawaiian Star Newspaper Association, libel, may be continued to the November term. Charles Creighton and William A. Henshall for plaintiff; Kinney & Ballou for defendant.

Defendants in the Labrador opium case were found guilty in Judge Perry's Court at 2-10 yesterday afternoon, two dissenting. Attorney Clark moved to have the jury polled. Overruled. He then gave notice of appeal and motion for a new trial. Sentence will be pronounced by the Court at 9 o'clock this morning. Brown for prosecution; Clark and Davidson for defendants.

At her own request, and by consent of the Attorney-General, the case of Hok Yok Yung, the Chinese woman charged with poisoning two of her children, was continued to the November term.

FIGURES ON STOCKS.

	Sold.	Bid.	Asked.
Ewa	285	280	285
Haw. Ag. Co.	300	325	350
Haw. Sgr. Co.	167.50		167.50
Honolulu	325		
Honolulu	400	400	405
Kahuku	125	125	130
Ookala	90	95	110
Olowalu	100	115	120
Pacific Mill	210	215	225
Paia	245		250
Pepeekeo	210		215
Pioneer Mill	350	350	365
Waikuku	200	225	250
Waimanalo	190	190	200
Waianae	200	225	250
Oahu (75 pd)	105	105	105
Wilder S. S.	120		120
I. S. N.	155		155
Telephone	14		14
People's Ice	115		120
Haw. Electric	200		200
Kipahulu	110		110
Hart & Co.	10.50		10.50

All the brokers were doing well yesterday and there were a number of private transactions.

Happily Mated.

Chas. A. Bon, who is with the Bishop & Co. bank, and Miss Rebecca Johnson, who arrived from Laramie, Wyo., yesterday morning, were married at 2 in the afternoon at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Cranwell, Alakea street. The ceremony was performed in the presence of a few intimate friends of the couple by Rev. G. L. Pearson. The bride was accompanied to the Islands by Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Duffey and Master Donald Gilmore of Laramie, Wyo. Mrs. Duffey and Mrs. Bon are sisters. Mr. Duffey, who will remain some weeks for a visit, is a chief train dispatcher for the Union Pacific railway, and has held responsible positions in the company's train service for many years. In the evening a wedding dinner was given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Cranwell.

Dredger at Work.

The Government dredger started at work on the spit on the Waikiki side of the channel yesterday morning. This work has been needed for some time, several vessels having narrowly escaped running on there. About two months' work is ahead of the dredger to make a proper job.

A Great Sufferer from

Debility and Weakness

DR. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA

SAVED HER LIFE.

We give below a testimonial from Mrs. M. Cricknell of Hilton, So. Australia, who also sends us her portrait:



"Some two years ago I was suffering from general debility, weakness, etc., and was so ill that I thought I never would be well again. I had the advice of two medical men and took much medicine, but I derived no good whatever. My husband was telling a friend how very ill I was and this friend told him to get for me

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

He did so and I took three bottles. I felt a great deal better. I continued taking it and in all I took eight bottles and was able to resume my household duties as well as to work. I feel sure that Ayer's Sarsaparilla was the means of saving my life. I strongly recommend it to anyone who is suffering as I did and if they will only persevere in its use I feel positive it will cure them. They promptly relieve and surely cure. Take them with Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla. One aids the other.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar, 96 deg., 4 1-4 cts. Representative J. D. Paris, of Hawaii, is in the city.

J. A. Magoon is still on the sick list, but his condition is much improved.

Mrs. T. J. Higgins and son sailed for the Moana for a visit in the Middle States.

R. D. Walbridge and W. C. Parke returned yesterday from a business visit to Lanai.

J. M. Dowsett is nursing a badly sprained ankle, the result of a bicycle accident.

The banking business of Bishop & Co. was established forty years ago last Tuesday.

The superstructure of the Cartwright addition to the Progress Block was begun yesterday.

A man with \$10,000 to invest in the coffee business arrived by the Mariposa yesterday.

Mrs. Wm. Haywood, Mrs. J. S. McGrew and Mrs. Robt. Grieve returned by the Mariposa.

W. W. Dimond & Co. have their big display window full of 107 useful articles for the household.

Col. Barber and staff of the New York regiment moved yesterday to the camp near Diamond Head.

Mrs. C. S. Desky is quite ill at San Francisco and Mr. Desky on this account leaves by the Moana.

Sealed tenders are called for by the Foreign Office, for furnishing a complete set of band instruments.

C. M. Cooke and family and D. W. James and wife were passengers by the Moana yesterday for Oakland.

Gus Schuman has sent his pacing mare Judah and the stallion Viola Clair to Auckland in care of Walter Bagby.

S. B. Rose and family will spend some weeks at Waialeale, occupying the country residence of Theo. F. Lansing.

E. O. Hall & Son offer a few pointers to plantation managers regarding the overhauling of the machinery, etc.

Charles Furgerson, head luna for Ewa plantation, is ill at the Queen's hospital. His condition last night was serious.

Miss A. DeCoto, niece of W. J. Lowrie of Ewa, returns to the States by the Moana, after spending a vacation in Hawaii.

Matilda Walker, the young Hawaiian composer, left by the Belgic for Germany to take a two years' course in music.

W. R. Castle and family, C. S. Desky, John A. Scott and Captain W. B. Godfrey and family left by the Moana for the States.

W. O. Smith is very much pleased that arrangements have been made for an 8-inch water main to supply both settlements at Molokai. There will be

a line of several miles and a big impetus will be given to the growth of trees, etc.

Terrible plagues, those itching, pestering diseases of the skin. Put an end to misery. Doan's Ointment cures. At any drug store.

Maj. Geo. Ruhlen has been appointed post quartermaster for Honolulu garrison and will come here by either the Seandia or Arizona.

The Interior Department is making a new inventory of Government property for the purpose of eventual transfer to the United States.

Julius Hoting and family sailed by the Belgic for Germany to remain several years. The children will be placed in school in the Fatherland.

Company D, First New York, has an all round concert and minstrel troupe. The contingent was the life of the Mariposa on the voyage down.

C. B. Wells, manager of Walluku plantation, with his family, came down by the Mauna Loa yesterday and is stopping at the Hawaiian hotel.

Albert S. Berry, who is to be sergeant-at-arms for the Commission, is the son of Congressman Berry, who was out here with a party a year ago.

The last illustrated American prints a view of the ex-Queen's old Household Guards, which it represents to be the present military forces of Honolulu.

Assistant Secretary Brock, of the Y. M. C. A., is expected any day on the S. G. Wilder. As soon as he arrives he will be given a reception in the Association hall.

Mr. and Mrs. Sewall will tender a public reception to the members of the American-Hawaiian Commission at their Waikiki home at 8 o'clock next Saturday evening.

A large, strongly bound book, containing the proceedings of the Berlin Leprosy Congress, to which Dr. Alvarez was a delegate for Hawaii, has been received here.

The transport Charles Nelson will return at once to Honolulu with more troops. It is likely that she will bring next time the battalion of artillery from Southern California.

At a meeting of the corporation yesterday, the capital stock of Honokaa plantation was increased from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000. There has been quite a boom in the stock lately.

Messrs. J. M. Monsarrat and Harry P. Weber announce that they have formed a partnership for the practice of law. Offices, Cartwright Block, Merchant street, Honolulu.

The New Yorkers' camp is laid out in the center of the Kapiolani race track. Complaints are made of ants and mosquitoes, but the soldier boys find the breeze fresher than in town.

It is reported that Capt. W. B. Godfrey, of the Inter-Island Company, who left for San Francisco yesterday, will bring down a new steamer for his company. It will be about the size of the Noeau.

Dr. C. A. Peterson left yesterday afternoon for Kauai to inspect the laborers on the various plantations. He goes with a commission as inspector of immigrants and agent of the Board of Health.

Deputy Marshal Hitchcock returned yesterday from the west side of Hawaii, where he went a week ago with instructions to officials about oath taking on Friday. All took the new oath readily.

Manager Theo Hoffmann has received some pictures of the big, new boilers for the Hawaiian Electric Co. as they lay on the wharf at San Francisco. The boilers are expected any day now.

Judge Stanley yesterday sentenced George L. Edwards to five years' imprisonment at hard labor and to pay court costs. Appeal was taken to the Supreme Court on a contest of the jurisdiction of court and jury and the character of the verdict.

Walter C. Weedon, an old Kansan, has become interested in the plan to send a Hawaiian queen to the Topeka Carnival. Miss Harrison, of Topeka, Kas., is the guest here now of Rev. T. D. Garvin and wife and may accompany the queen to the throne town.

W. Hancock, here from Hongkong to botanize on Oahu and Hawaii, is in the Chinese customs service under Sir Robert Hart and has held responsible positions for many years. At the end of each five years of service the men in the Chinese customs have a vacation of two years.

Still sick at the Queen's hospital are Sergt. W. H. Hatcher, of Minneapolis, belonging to Company F, Thirtieth Minnesota Volunteers; Corp. Vance Prather, Company K, Fourteenth Infantry, and a member of the First New York, who is not very ill. Sergt. Hatcher is a compositor at home, and is a man of intelligence and refinement. He is now recovering from an operation for appendicitis.

OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches, when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every finker to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

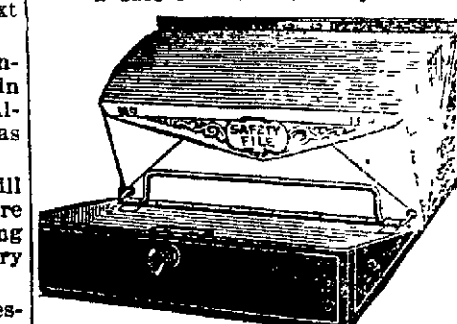
You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

Our Claim

Upon your attention today will prove a safe investment for you.



THE SAFETY DOCUMENT FILE.

Keeps valuable Papers of all kinds safe. Enameled Metal Case, strong Manila Pockets, separate and removable. Best and safest system of filing Leases, Contracts, Insurance Policies, Notes, Bonds, Mortgages, Deeds, Etc. Two sizes:

No. 10. Size 3x5x11 inches closed. Contains 24 pockets 4 1/2x10 1/2. Price \$2.

No. 20. Size 4 1/2x5 1/2x11 inches closed. Contains 31 pockets 4 1/2x10 1/2 inches. Price \$2.50.

Sole Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Wall, Nichols Company

TIME TABLE Wilder's Steamship Company

—1898—

S. S. KINAU,

CLARKE, COMMANDER. Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maalaea Bay and Makana the same day. Mahukona, Kawahine and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVE HONOLULU.

Friday.....Aug. 12 *Tuesday.....Oct. 25
*Tuesday.....Aug. 23 *Friday.....Nov. 4
Friday.....Sept. 2 *Tuesday.....Nov. 15
Tuesday.....Sept. 13 *Friday.....Nov. 25
*Friday.....Sept. 23 *Tuesday.....Dec. 6
Tuesday.....Oct. 4 *Friday.....Dec. 16
Friday.....Oct. 14 *Tuesday.....Dec. 27
Will call at Pohokii, Puna, on trips marked *

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Mahukona and Kawahine the same day; Makana, Maalaea Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoon of Tuesday and Friday.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Tuesday.....Aug. 9 *Friday.....Oct. 21
Friday.....Aug. 19 *Tuesday.....Nov. 1
Tuesday.....Aug. 30 *Friday.....Nov. 11
Friday.....Sept. 8 *Tuesday.....Nov. 22
Tuesday.....Sept. 20 *Friday.....Dec. 2
Friday.....Sept. 30 *Tuesday.....Dec. 13
Tuesday.....Oct. 11 *Friday.....Dec. 23
Will call at Pohokii, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the Volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance. Round-trip tickets, covering all expenses, \$50.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

CAMERON, COMMANDER. Will leave Honolulu Tuesday at 5 o'clock p. m. touching at Kahului, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings. Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom. Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuable passengers unless placed in the care of purser.

Packages containing personal effects, whether shipped as baggage or freight, if the contents thereof exceed \$100 in value, must have the value plainly stated and marked, and the company will not hold itself liable for any loss or damage in excess of this sum except the goods be shipped under special contract.

All employees of the company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the purser of the company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be subject at the risk of the shipper. Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of 25 per cent.

C. L. WIGHT, President.
B. R. ROSE, Secretary.
CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Superintendent.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

—AND—

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:	
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BOYS WRITE BACK

Two Letters From Honolulu Transport Passengers.

HARRY MURRAY AND C. E. SMITH

Stowaways Were Not Enlisted. Some Put to Work—Some in the Brig—Story From a Gunner.

The Honolulu boys who were so anxious to join the Manila forces of Uncle Sam that they stowed away on transports here have not found the adventure just what they expected. Letters have been received from Harry Murray and C. E. Smith. Harry Murray is the son of Capt. T. B. Murray and Smith is best known here as the man who painted the Central Union church steeple. Smith is a Britisher, but an Al American. Harry Murray was a member of H Company, N. G. H. here and wanted to fight for Old Glory from the first. In Smith's letter, which is to a member of the Advertiser staff, mention is made of young Kinslea, son of the pressman in the Hawaiian Gazette Company employ.

Harry Murray says they were twenty-three days from Honolulu to Manila Bay. After explaining to his mother how he happened to leave without saying good-bye, the young man continues:

"As I came down stairs at home the morning I left I heard you call out: 'Ah Nin, let Harry sleep as long as he wants to.' That's the last time I heard you speak and that's what you get for taking me for a Pake. You needn't worry about me, for there are lots of other boys good as I am and I guess I can stand it as well as the rest of the fellows.

"The first think I did on the morning of the day we sailed was to go out to the China. The surgeon sized me up, said I was too young and wouldn't pass me. When I came ashore I went aboard the Senator. I hid away in the fore-castle. When they found me they took me to the commanding officer and he was quite stern and asked what right I had on board. I told him I had stowed away with the intention of enlisting. He said that he could only turn me over to the captain of the ship and did so at once. The captain put me at work down in the engine room right away. I have liked the job first rate. They call me 'stores,' which is short for store-keeper and holding this position I am able to eat with some of the officers. I haven't joined any company yet, but will do so in a day or two if I can. I may have trouble in joining, for some of the fellows who stowed away with the California boys have been in the guard house ever since they were found and they are there yet. One of the company captains said he would take me ashore with him and try and fix it all right.

"There is very little danger of there being any fighting here, as the Spanish in Manila wanted to surrender to Dewey a few days ago. If I get into the company that I want to join we will be well in front, whatever happens and if it comes to fighting I will do the best I can.

"Tell Charlie to give my aloha to all the boys. I would write some more letters, only I haven't any more writing paper. I have gained about eight pounds on the way down here and I've got a crop of whiskers and some moustache, but they made me cut my hair short off. There does not seem to be much excitement here either in the bay or on shore. The landing is Old Cavite. On shore I suppose I'll have to get down and rough it instead of having a tourist time, as I've had coming over. I've only had one row, and that was with my bunk-mate. He had the 'pull' and I've had to sleep outside ever since our difference. Tell my friend that it doesn't pay to be patriotic unless you go about it the right way, and if I don't get placed right I'll be home soon." This last sentence relates to a bit of advice the young man was given a few hours before his departure.

Smith says in his letter that when he was found he was marched straight off to the captain of the Colon. When his capabilities were learned he was placed as a hand on the ice making plant and is there yet. Smith had hopes, when writing, of being able to join either the American forces or the insurgent camp, he didn't care much which. He added that there was talk of sending all the stowaways back to the ports from which they came. Somehow there was objection to enlisting a man who came aboard ship without leave.

One of the passengers by the S. S. Belgic is a fine-looking, intelligent young fellow who is reporting back to Mare Island after finishing out his time aboard the Olympia. He will enlist again. He is the latest arrival here from Manila, having reached Hongkong the day before the Belgic sailed from that port. This young man objected persistently to having his name used, saying it might get him into trouble with the officers. He is a gunner and was captain of one of the fighting tops during the engagement. Below him he could see Admiral Dewey directing the movements of the fleet and Mr. Stickney, the correspondent, on the bridge with the Admiral.

"All I did," said the young man, "was to aim and fire the gun when the officer gave me the range. Yes, sometimes I could see the effects of my shots. The piece carried an inch and a quarter shell and it tore up things when I made a bull's-eye. I fired at parts of ships, at groups of men and think that some of my shells did execution. We had a hard fight, even if

they were not expecting us. True, we had no loss, but the best man in a fight seldom shows marks of an encounter. If we had gone in there at midday we would have met with much more resistance. The bay had an odd look with masts and parts of vessels sticking out of the water. I heard they were going to try and raise things and besides get the cable working once more. I don't think they are in a hurry with the cable. It is British property and if the United States used it everybody also could.

"No, I didn't experience any remarkable sensations. I have been working in the top for a long time and don't consider it more dangerous than any other point. We had the best guns of the size in the position and our orders are always to go after pieces the same size. The shells shrieked pretty close sometimes, but the boys below could hear their song just the same as I could and had no more protection. Yes, we pulled off for breakfast, they say, but it's lucky we had the chance to pull off and fix up a few things. The trouble with the Spaniards was that they had not the remotest idea that Dewey would have the nerve to come into the harbor after them. They were confident and cocky. I don't think they understand yet how it happened. They think it was an accident of some sort instead of the best generalship."

This young gunner gives one very important piece of information or rather hint. After coaling at Nagasaki the Australia, City of Sydney and Peking left for San Francisco. The China returned to Manila and it was said she would be held there for the purpose of returning Spanish prisoners back to their country, the inference being that the war was about over. The gunner says in his opinion it would take about a century and a half to Americanize the Philippines. At Manila on the Fourth there was a celebration which included some boat racing.

PROF. HARKER.

Former High School Instructor Writes From Manila.

J. Lightfoot, of the High School, has received a letter from Prof. Geo. A. Harker, who left here on the transport China as a regularly enlisted member of Company A, 18th Regiment, U. S. A. The letter was sent a few hours after the ship anchored in Manila bay. Prof. Harker says he enjoyed the trip greatly, had all he wanted to eat and fared well generally, excepting that there was no place to devour a meal in comfort. He is evidently in the best of spirits. Walcott, another Sharpshooter, did not stand the trip quite so well. He was ailing a good deal of the time, but believed he would be all right when once on shore again.

Dr. Smith, of the Baltimore, writes to Tom V. King from Manila bay. The doctor is enjoying life out there. He went out goat hunting with the boys here one time and remarks that a ship seemed easier to hit on May day than a goat in the mountains of Oahu a few months before.

WHOSE FAULT IS IT?

An Occurrence That Will Interest Many Readers in Honolulu.

If, when the fog horn warns the mariner to sheer off the coast he still hugs the shore and wreck upon it, whose fault is it? If the red switch light is up and the engine driver deliberately pulls ahead and pitches into another train, blame the driver. If a careless workman will in spite of warning, try to find out how many teeth a buzz-saw has, and the saw tries to find out how many fingers the workman has, blame the workman, not the saw. If a sick man knows that a certain medicine is doing him good and he carelessly neglects to use it, blame the man, not the medicine. If Honolulu people, who have kidney complaint and backache will not use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills when they are endorsed by scores of people blame the people, not the indorsers. Read this indorsement:

Mrs. C. J. Thomas, of 238 Chestnut street, Scranton, Pa., says: "I have been troubled with my back and a weakness in the region of the kidneys for nine or ten years. The pain in the small of my back went up into my head and caused fearful headaches. I was nearly always lame and stiff in the morning when I got up and it was with difficulty that I could get around. It hurt me every time any muscle of my back was put into motion, like stooping over or standing a long time on my feet. I saw Doan's Backache Kidney Pills advertised and gave them a faithful trial. I am greatly improved and can recommend these pills to others as from my own experience I know their merits."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers, for 50c per box, or will be mailed by Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, general agents, on receipt of price.

Remember the name Doan's and take no substitute.

Honolulu Plantation.

About forty acres of seed cane are being planted on the new plantation at Halawa. This is the beginning of operations there. Title to all of the land is not yet vested in the new company, but will most likely be in the next few days. Only temporary plantation houses are being put up. It is not likely that permanent buildings will be erected before next year.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR FLUX.

Mr. John Mathias, a well known stock dealer of Pulaski, says: "After suffering for over a week with flux, and my physician having failed to relieve me, I was advised to try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and have the pleasure of stating that the half of one bottle cured me." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

QUEEN IS WANTED

Hawaiian Girl Desired to Preside Over a Carnival.

AN INVITATION FROM KANSAS

Will Be Given Highest Honors and Much Attention—Expenses to be Paid—A Distinction.

And now they want a Hawaiian girl to go all the way from the Islands to the State of Kansas to be a queen. The request comes from Topeka, to Attorney D. H. Case, formerly of that city. Mr. Case is now a court stenographer for the First Circuit here. The affair over which it is desired a Hawaiian girl should preside is the annual Kansas State G. A. R. reunion and Topeka Fall Festival, lasting from September 26 to October 1, inclusive. It is attended by several hundred thousand people each year and is packed by the moneyed men of the State and several large railway companies. All of the men connected with the exposition are well known.

Here is the business portion of the letter to Mr. Case:

"A committee of the Carnival Knights was appointed to correspond with you about securing for us a queen for our carnival. As I was probably better acquainted with you than the rest it fell my pleasant lot to write. What we want is that you use your best judgment and select for us some handsome Hawaiian girl to be the queen of the carnival.

"Our people are all anxious to have one of our neighbors visit us and to come in this capacity. We will pay all of the expenses incident to the trip, will have a committee in San Francisco to meet her and make her trip from there on to Topeka as easy and pleasant as possible. She will be able to see a great deal of our country and her's, under the most favorable auspices and the right person would have a grand time. We would return her in the same splendid shape and give her attention that would honor a real queen. Of course there is no salary with the position and we do not suppose any would be expected. You know and everybody knows that the lady who is made queen of the carnival is not placed on exhibition or anything of that sort and that there is always the keenest competition for the place amongst the best class of young ladies. Now please exert yourself in this matter and if you are afraid to trust your own judgment call in Mrs. Case and her choice will please us without doubt. Write to us immediately and let us know what can be done and the moment you find one willing to be our queen, secure her photograph and send the same along without loss of time. The Hawaiian queen of Kansas should be in Topeka not later than September 28. So soon as we hear from you we will send such money as you think necessary. You know the carnival has money.

"Your old friend,
"JOHN C. WATERS."

Mr. Case and a number of Honolulu people to whom the matter has been presented are enthusiastic over the plan. Mr. Case says he could not think himself of assuming the responsibility of choosing the queen and calls at once for assistance. The trip will be a fine one for some young lady and it is reasonably certain that there will be a number of applicants for the distinction.

School Teacher Wedded.

Hugh H. Brodie, principal of the school at Hanapepe, Kauai, was married at the Methodist parsonage at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon to Miss Amelia Williamson, of Toronto, Canada. The bride came all the way from her eastern home a few weeks ago to bring this happy culmination of an old courtship. Rev. G. L. Pearson performed the ceremony. The couple left late in the afternoon for their new home at Hanapepe. Mr. Brodie has been teaching on Kauai nearly two years.

The Only Survivor.

A petty officer of the Mohican on the grounds of the Executive building Friday noon raised a veritable Indian whoop when the Stars and Stripes arose from the official platform and glided up to the top of the tower. This officer was Carpenter Markham of the Mohican. The flag raising was of particular interest to him, because he saw the Stevens flag go up in 1893 and saw it hauled down two months later by order of Commissioner Blount.

New Iron Works.

Robert Lishman has been awarded the contract to level the tract at Kaakaako to be occupied by the new buildings of the Honolulu Iron Works. Natives living in the district will be given the opportunity of moving on other lands of the Company nearer the sea by January 1. It is not likely that building will begin before next Summer.

Torpedo Boat Trial.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5.—The torpedo boat Mackenzie, built at Hullman's shipyard in this city, was given a trial by her builders and succeeded in making an average of about twenty-three knots an hour. Her contract required at least a twenty-knot speed.

BEAUTIFUL SKIN

Hands and Hair Produced by

Cuticura SOAP

The most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. The only preventive of pimples, blackheads, red, rough, and oily skin, red, rough hands with itching palms and shapeless nails, dry, thin, and falling hair, and simple baby blemishes, because the only preventive of inflammation and clogging of the PORES.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, London. Send for "How to Cleanse, Purify, and Beautify the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," a book of intensely interesting matter to Ladies, post free.

A Few More Left of the Same Sort.

Manila Cigars Still "Hold Out To Burn" at

HOLLISTER & CO'S.

TOBACCONISTS.

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Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

Now That Plantations

are mostly through grinding for this season, it is time to overhaul Machinery and prepare for the next season. We have on hand

MAGNOLIA METAL RUBBER AND HEMP PACKING of all kinds, BOILER COMPOUND for cleaning off scale, TROPIC OIL for Engines and Cylinders, and every kind of HARDWARE or TOOL needed in a Sugar Mill or on a Plantation.

Send Orders to

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

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OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND

LIFE. Established 1836.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... £3,973,000.

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OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.

CAPITAL..... £1,000,000.

REDUCTION OF RATES. IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

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Royal Insurance Company:

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.

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Rm. 12, Spreckels Bldg. Honolulu, H. I.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Co OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 101,850,000

Total reichsmarks 107,850,000

North German Fire Insurance Co OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,800,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000

Total reichsmarks 43,800,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms. H. BACKFELD & CO., Ltd.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897,

£13,558,989.

1—Authorized Capital—£2,000,000

Subscribed — 2,750,000

Paid up Capital — 687,500 0 0

2—Fire Fund — 2,743,819 7 9

3—Life and Annuity Funds — 10,157,670 1 0

£13,558,989 8 9

Revenue Fire Fund — 1,771,577 8 9

Revenue Life and Annuity — 7,611 1 0

Branches — £2,719,888 4 5

The Account of Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.,

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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LIFE AND FIRE

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